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THE ROUND TABLE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

REPUDIATION.

R. PENDLETON, who was a candidate for Vice-President at the last election, and who was a heavy load for his ticket to carry, is striving to rise into new distinction by means which, we trust, will sink him out of sight. He is preaching in the West repudiation of the national debt; not an open, simple refusal to pay the debt, but a mean evasion of its obligations, such as skilful rogues resort to when they would hold fast to outward respectability. He proposes that all the five-twenties shall be redeemed as they mature at the end of their first term of five years by issuing, in exchange for them at par, additional legal-tender notes. Mr. Pendleton claims that these bonds are not on their face made payable in they were to be redeemed in gold, although both Mr. in this matter knave and not fool. Chase and Mr. McCulloch gave assurances that they were to be so redeemed, Mr Pendleton would make believe that his method is not repudiation. He insists that, some of the bonds having been sold during the war as low as forty cents of gold to the dollar, they shall be redeemed not with forty cents of gold, but with much less. For Mr. Pendleton knows that if now, with only seven hundred millions of legal-tender and bank notes in circulation, the paper is worth seventy-one cents in gold, it will not be worth ten cents when two thousand millions more shall have been issued. Moreover he knows that the bonds would not have sold as high as forty cents except under the belief that they were to be paid in full in gold. But for the payment of the interest on the bonds in coin and the belief that some day the principal was to be redeemed in like manner, our finances would have sunk to the level of those of the Confederacy, and we should not have overcome the rebellion. To the firmness of Mr. Chase in resisting the pressure of those who advocated payment of the interest in paper we owe it that our Treasury did not become utterly exhausted.

The plan of Mr. Pendleton would give us by the year 1873 a circulation of greenbacks nearly equal to the entire national debt, with the addition of the sum of the national bank circulation, or about twenty-eight hundred millions in all. For by 1873 the first period of five years after which they may be redeemed will have elapsed as to all the five-twenties, those now issued and those to be issued. And this he speaks of as a process so gradual that no evil results will be felt. Now, Mr. Pendleton either knows better or he is shamefully ignorant of history. He knows better, we must think, for he is a man of culture and reading. He knows that by the time his proposed issue of greenbacks had been fully accomplished, the legal-tender notes would be passing for no more than did, at the end of its career, the old continental money. Long before the time of lowest depreciation for the paper this city would have resumed specie payments in self-defence and by its own effort, refusing to sell or buy except for gold, just as California does. It is quite as possible for us to do that as it is for San Francisco, in spite of all laws; and whenever the necessities of business press hard enough it will be done. The result would be that the depreciating paper would be in use only in the interior, and again we should see what is erroneously in such times called exchange on New York quoted in the West at twenty, forty, fity per cent., and more as the paper went on depreciating. If Mr. Pendleton thinks this would be a good state of things for the West, he ignores very recent experience. When, from their use of irredeemable paper, heretofore, while we were paying specie, exchange on New York was quoted in the West at twelve and twenty per cent., were those the periods when the West was strong and prosperous and rich,

from other sections of the country? Mr. Pendleton is seeking to befool the Western people into the belief that cheating is better in the long run than honesty,

The party to which Mr. Pendleton claims to be long, the Democratic, has a just right to pride itself on the severe notions held by it, from the days of General Jackson, on the subject of an honest currency and hard-money. It must now go to the other extreme of a limitless paper circulation with Mr. Pendleton, or must cast him out of its ranks. We trust for the credit of the country it will do the latter, Henry A. Wise is preaching somewhat the same doctrine in Virginia, namely, that the government shall force its creditors to take four and a half per cent. taxable stock in exchange for non-taxable six per cents, which they now hold. The ex-rebel is somewhat more considerate of the honor of the country than is the late candidate for Vice-President. It may be that there is a growing sentiment in the West toward this dishonest issue of more paper money, and that Mr. Pendleton, as a demagogue, simply responds to this sentiment. Whether the proposal originates with him or with others, it is equally dis-graceful for him to advocate it. It is only doing gold, and therefore may be paid in paper. Although graceful for him to advocate it. It is only doing it was well understood when they were issued that justice to Mr. Pendleton's intellect to pronounce him

CARLYLE ON CACOCRACY.

SHOOTING NIAGARA is the process to which Mr. Carlyle likens England's advance toward Democracy, and the title he gives the remarkable article in Macmillan which contains his speculations as to its results. No man, we believe, can be at once sane and a follower of Mr. Carlyle in all or even many of his beliefs. And this time all his familiar vagaries are condensed and intensified. The argument is a sequence of Carlylisms, the diction is Carlylese, and the blending of fallacy and truth is such as no one can comprehend from ex parte criticism. Nowhere, so far as we have seen, has the article been treated with common fairness. Abroad it has been discussed from other standpoints than those to which its application is of value to American thinkers. In this country it has elicited thin and threadbare bunkum commonplaces, vague dilutions of the very Vox populi vox Dei whose truth is challenged, that, as defences of it, contrast disgracefully with the vehement, compact, nervous thought of its assailant. In but one quarter are we aware of any portion of its essence having been squarely met-in The Spectator, namely, which opposes Mr. Carlyle's vaticinations of anarchy with a proposition differing toto calo from his, but one which, we fear, the example of this country is very emphatically disproving. "If experience can teach men anything," says The Spectator, "it is that the one virtue which can be predicated of masses of men is that they will elect strong leaders, men, it may be, with every vice except weakness, while small groups elect feeble men, men with every virtue except strength." This is at least frank and unreserved, and it is on Mr. Carlyle's own ground,-his belief in force and resultant order, in the necessity to a nation of a leader, of a King-named also Roi, Rev., or Director,—a Can-ning, Able-man, man who Does Things. But the point from which in this country we must regard Mr. Carlyle's wail is a different one. It is, whether his estimate of what will come of Democracy is all true or all false, or partakes of both whether we or he be right about the source of government: "Divine commandment to vote ('Manhood Suffrage '-Horsehood, Doghood ditto not yet treated of); universal 'glorious liberty' (to Sons of the Devil in overwhelming majority, as would appear); count of Heads the God-appointed way in this universe, all other ways Devil-appointed; in one brief word, which includes whatever of palpable incredibility and delirious absurdity, universally believed, can be uttered or imagined on these points, 'the equality of men,' any man equal to any other; Quashee Nigger to Socrates or Shakespeare; Judas Iscariot to Jesus Christ; and Bedlam and Gehenna equal to the New Jerusalem, shall we say?"—whether, again, we are approaching the "chaining of the Devil for a thousand years," or, as he says, the steps toward reform and popular government in this cen-

est strides-are "all in the opposite direction; a cutting asunder of straps and ties, wherever you might find them; pretty indiscriminate of choice in the matter; a general repeal of old regulations, fetters, and restrictions (restrictions on the Devil originally, I believe, for most part, but now fallen slack and ineffectual), which had become unpleasant to many of you—with loud shouting from the multitude, as strap after strap was cut, 'Glory, glory, another strap is gone!' So that now hardly any limb of the Devil has a thrum or tatter of rope or leather left upon it,"

The motive-power of Mr. Carlyle's argument is, as it always is, the Odi profunum vulgus et arceo. Mightily repulled from the ignobile pecus, in its flerce career it ever and anon dashes off upon unexpected tangents whither none can follow it-into eulogies of Governor Eyre, of "beneficent" despotisms existent and imaginary, into bitter contempt for the downfall of slavery, into denunciations of philanthropic movement, of Free Trade, "unlimited racing in the career of Cheap and Nasty." But that which is quite clear and coherent is that his scheme contemplates a race only of giants-of Fredericks, Cromwells, Napoleons, Mary Stuarts, John Knoxes, Governor Eyres, of embodiments of force, whence order may, or may not, come; that there is in it no room for the pigmies; that the vulgar, for that they are vulgar, are to be brought under the organizing of some of the giants as Drill-Sergeants into the "rhythmic order" of a vast machine. "I believe," he says, "the vulgarest Cockney crowd, flung out million-fold on a Whit Sunday, with nothing but beer and dull folly to depend on for amusement, would at once kindle into something human, if you set them to do almost any regulated act in common. And would dismiss their beer and dull foolery in the silent charm of rhythmic human companionship, in the practical feeling, probably new, that all of us are made on one pattern and are, in an unfathomable way, brothers to one another." In all this there is very little of difficulty to tempt a critic, yet it is upon this part, a very small one, of his article that his American opponents have spent their efforts. Of course, nothing practical can come from mere scorn of the vulgar-scorn of "a Population of that sunk kind, ardent only in pursuits that are low and in industries that are sensuous and beaverish," "a low-minded pecus, essentially torpid and ignavum in all that is high or truly noble in revolutions;" a race "inexorably marked by Destiny as slaves;" whom "not even the immortal gods could make free." War to the hilt with the insolence and the anarchy of the people is what he looks for, yet no living man has given, on paper, greater provocation to popular insolence and anarchy than Thomas Carlyle. In this the wrong is so palpable that there is no stimulus to set it right. Vulgarity, low aspirations, and mean pursuits must, from the nature of things, be the characteristics of the greater part of the absolutely necessary portions of the community. To them it falls to do the work that must be done in the world that the world's existence may be preserved. It is the lot of man, from which few of us are in every sense exempt, to eat bread in the sweat of his brow, yet bread-and-butter pursuits, as such, are essentially vulgar. A nation of shopkeepers, as one of Mr. Carlyle's heroes called Mr. Carlyle's country, may be but a vulgar and inglorious thing; yet for a residence, in respect of order, it is vastly preferable to a land of his Men who Do Things, or to his ideal for the present age, a community wherein a hundred thousand adult men "defend their Island against all comers, and beneficently keep steady to their work a million of Niggers on the lower ranges." The vulgar herd that excite Mr. Carlyle's gorge, even if they were not needed in the community, would be by no means a bad element to have in it. Their steady, plodding attention to daily details-petty and mean details, perhaps, yet the very ones whose sum constitutes national prosperity and whose derangement means financial convulsion—regulates things necessary to be regulated, yet which Mr. Carlyle's heroes would turn from with a noble scorn,—so much that, of the two, the vulgar, narrow-minded horde are rather the more stable and essential element in the life of a peaceful nation. But because the circle in good credit and able to draw to itself capital tury-toward which this country has made the long- to which Mr. Carlyle would confine the ruling power

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is too narrowly circumscribed, it by no means follows that he is in error about the consequences of that apprehended annihilation of all political barriers which fill him with such gloomy forebodings. These should be judged by themselves. And as it is very plain that American Democracy was the phantom which haunted him as he wrote, we may make the application direct and ask ourselves whether in very truth he has overrated its dangers.

Long before our civil war it became evident that we had floated into rapids and were being hurried resistlessly somewhither. To Mr. Carlyle and those who think with him it seemed inevitable that we should shoot Niagara into extinction. There were not wanting many even among ourselves to speculate on the form which our gathered disjecta membra might assume. The most sanguine of us held that now at last, when danger nerved us to exert our latent strength, we should make a mighty effort, gain the bank, and emerge upon firm ground, taught to shun Niagara for evermore. Neither judged truly. We escaped the plunge, indeed, for the time, but we gained no shore. Our respite was a whirlpool where, spent, nerveless, torn, bleeding, blind, and giddy, we are swept on aimlessly, waiting for a fate we cannot discern, and calling in by way of help new supplies of the already resistless stream that brought us where we are. Nothing could be more dismal than our present condition—the Constitution, once the object of an idolatrous faith, shivered in fragments, an object of scorn; no single statesman in office, none even in Congress; incompetence in power, dishonesty in places of trust, venality in places of influence, alleged treason everywhere, clear-sighted patriotism and definite purpose nowhere; disfranchised freedmen and enfranchised slaves; imbecility and recklessness exalted by every ballot-box; purity joined with capacity not only uncalled to high position, but hopelessly precluded from getting there; punishment of crime suspended, respect for law ended, trust in the government lost even by itself; worse than all, apathy and stupor in the hearts of all who discern these things and groan in spirit without dreaming of ending them. And in such condition we are absolutely seeking to amend that which brought us into this chaos by what Mr. Carlyle styles "the calling in of new supplies of blockheadism, gullibility, bribeability, amenability to beer and balderdash, by way of amending the woes we have had from our previous supplies of that bad article." Has not this thing already brought us to what he regards as one of the horrors remotely in store for England, that "the bet ter kind of our Nobility, perhaps after experimenting will more and more withdraw themselves from Parliamentary, Oratorical, or Political element: leaving that to such Cleon the Tanner and Company as it rightfully belongs to; and be far more chary of their speech than now"? And has not their withdrawalnow, alas! complete these many sessions of Congress—left them and their kind to be "trodden out under the unanimous torrent of brutish hoofs and hobnails"? Is it not the case that the Vox populi vox Dei, which a few years since it was fearfulest impiety to question, is every year becoming with more and more Americans a thing for contempt and detestation? Does Mr. Carlyle say more than thousands of us think about the misinterpretation of this and associated dogmas when he writes in manner following?

dogmas when he writes in manner following?

"To the mind of here and there a man, it begins to be suspected that perhaps they are only conditionally true; that taken unconditionally, or under changed conditions, they are not true, but false, and even disastrously and fatally so. Ask yourself about 'Liberty,' for example; what do you really mean by it, what in any just and rational soul is that divine quality of liberty? That a good man be 'free,' as we call it, be permitted to unfold himself in works of goodness and nobleness, is surely a blessing to him, immense and indispensable; to him and to those about him. But that a bad man be 'free'—permitted to unfold himself in his particular way, is, contrariwise, the fatalest curse you could inflict on him; curse and nothing else, to him and all his neighbors. Him the very Heavens call upon you to persuade, to urge, induce, compel, into something of well-doing; if you absolutely cannot, if he will continue in ill-doing—then tor him (Ican assure you, though you will be shocked to hear it) the one 'blessing' left is the speedlest gallows you can lead him to. Speedlest, that at least his ill-doing may cease quam primâm. Oh, my friends, whither are you buzzing and swarming, in this extremely absurd manner? Expecting a Millennium from 'extension of the suffrage,' laterally, vertically, or in whatever way?"

We would not, as we have said, follow Mr. Carlyle

We would not, as we have said, follow Mr. Carlyle in excluding vulgarity from the ruling classes. Honest, law-obeying, orderly vulgarity should, on the

lowing, as it would do in matters beyond its comprehension, the lead of its betters. But the "freedom" of bad men-of the classes that make the following of the demagogue, that now indirectly make the laws and directly make the judges who administer them; of ignorance, whether in white, black, red, or yellow skins; of every form of the rabble, the dangerous classes-the "freedom" of these, which has well-nigh divested the better part of the nation of its own, must either be remorselessly withdrawn, or we take the leap into anarchy and annihilation. "Perhaps," to quote Mr. Carlyle again, "the consummation may be now nearer than is thought. It seems to me sometimes as if everybody had privately now given up serious notion of resisting it." We nevertheless do not despair. Salvation, indeed, may not be won without a struggle-a struggle, perhaps, beside which our great war shall be but child's play. But we believe there is that in the nation which will assert itself at last, which, like the nucleus whereon Mr. Carlyle relies will seize the following of the demagogues by the beard and say, in its own way, " Enough, ye slaves, and servants of the mud-gods; all this must cease Our heart abhors all this; our soul is sick under it; God's curse is on us while this lasts. Behold, we will all die rather than that this last. Rather all die. we say; what is your view of the corresponding alternative on your own part?" Clap-trap, deceit, ignorance, log-rolling, primary meetings, nominating conventions,-all the paraphernalia of the sans culotte supremacy are things that the real American nation, its legitimate rulers—its ἄριστοι in the simplest, plainest sense—can more easily sweep from the face of their land than they can bring themselves to capitulate to an abjectness of degradation like that of the vile republic on our southern For a while longer we may allow the roughs and jail-birds to appropriate the polls, vapid windbags to fill our ears from the halls of Congress, soulless corporations to overshadow whole states and fill legislatures with their tools. Roughs and millionaires—the κάκισοι and πλούσοι—may still for a time preserve the power that comes of their coalition. Always, probably, there will be among us, as in every commercial nation, people to govern by their wealthπλουτοκρατείν ;-but that a class should govern by its unfitness, its badness-that the κάκιστοι should make to themselves cacocracy: for which operation in the days of Grecian republics there was not even a -this can never be brought to pass. It is as well that we should be borne on swiftly to the struggle that is to save us from the abyss-that Johnsons Brownlows, Stevenses, and Wades should be multiplied: that American MEN should be driven from the polls to make room for slaves by birth or slaves by nature; that every unseemly thing should be exalted, and every provision of nature distorted; that the utter intolerableness of it all should appear beyond possibility of concealment-so that, seeing the foulness of this bastard democracy, we may extricate ourselves from its current and save ourselves and our country from the wreck.

TELEGRAPHIC EXPANSION.

MESSRS. SIEMENS & BROTHERS, of London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, bankers, and, as it appears, general promoters of international industrial enterprises, have just concluded a very important contract with the governments of Russia and Prussia. The government of the Czar grants them the right of way, and the use of sufficient ground for station buildings, for a telegraph from the western frontier of Russia through to India, and it also grants them the full and uninterrupted use of the line for twenty-five years, exacting only a royalty of five francs for each message of twenty words, so long as the British tariff for through messages to India remains fixed at five pounds six, and less in proportion as the tariff may be subsequently reduced. The Russian government further guarantees that all through messages which come to the frontier for transmission to India, from any point, shall be transferred to the charge of the Siemens telegraph, and no competing lines will be constructed or authorized. The Prussian government is still more liberal, for it agrees to telegraph, as seems now assured by the double concontrary, form the bulk of the voting population, fol- construct, at its own expense, a telegraph line of two tract of the Siemens Brothers, through Europe and

wires, and surrender its exclusive use for twenty-five years to Siemens & Brothers, asking only a royalty of two and a half francs for each message, with the same prospective reduction as is provided in the contract with Russia. The contractors are to manage their lines through their own agents and officers, and seem confined to messages to be delivered beyond the boundaries of either of the two countries. without doubt, a most important undertaking. It does not appear to be limited to the present pos sions of Russia, nor to a single line, for provision is also made for a submerged cable from the Crimea to the eastern shore of the Black Sea; and as one of the partners of this banking firm has established a branch at Tiflis, in the Caucasus, and resides there, the presumption is justified that another telegraph, touching at this fortified interior town, and passing through Persia to the north-eastern frontier of India, will also soon be constructed. Moreover, the acquisitions, by Russia, of territory in Central Asia are constantly and uninterruptedly progressing. It is probable that this proposed telegraph expansion may shortly touch and embrace these new provinces of the "Northern Colossus," and thus give an additional route by which to reach British India from the north.

It is astonishing how the public mind of England has changed since the days of Urqubart. Russophobia was then an everyday entertainment with the British. Every measure of the Russian government, either for the consolidation of its own home power or for the incorporation of some wild Tartar tribe, was viewed with suspicion on the Thames and the Mersey, and adjudged an attack upon British rule in India. We well remember how fiercely, in former days, this Mr. Urquhart thundered forth his philippics, in speech and in print, against the aggressions of Russia in Asia, and how each successive step of the cabinet at St. Petersburg was vividly depicted as another link in the chain purposely to be welded to shackle the Asiatic dominion of the court of St. James, Now, if ever, ought we to hear outbursts of indignation at this last and formidable aggressive movement of the Czar to connect his capital directly with India by means of the electric bands of the telegraph, and even to subsidize, for the benefit of his treasury, the commercial intercourse of London with Calcutta. But, strange to say, the reverse is the fact. Not only do the English not complain, but the Thunderer of Printing-House Square even congratulates its readers upon the prospect of a new, direct, and uninterrupted channel of communication with the Indies, and, according to present indications, British surplus capital will seek this enterprise as a welcome one for remunerative investment. And no Urquhart raises his voice for the protection of British rights and British interests; no Cassandra bewails the decline of British greatness

Yet, after all, it is probable that the English of to day are nearer right than were Urquhart and his followers fifteen and twenty years ago. The world has moved since then, and more correct ideas as to the proper nature of international relations have begun to take root. In former times it was assumed as an axiomatic truth, that what was a loss to one country became a gain to its neighbor, and many have been the treaties and conventions framed upon this assumption and imposed by the stronger upon the weaker. Now it is generally conceded that there is, to a certain degree, a solidarity of interests between nations-the like almost as between individual citizens of the same country-and that the gain of one is ultimately the gain of all. Steam and electricity, rapidity of locomotion and instantaneity of intercourse have contributed largely to this change, and have, by tangible results, made it apparent that no nation suffers without imposing a portion of its burdens upon the others, and that in the prosperity of each country the others share in similar proportion. may be termed a materialistic view, devoid of all the great and lofty elements of true statesmanship; but then we live in a materialistic age, and the material prosperity of its people is, after all, the only secure foundation of a nation's power and greatness. Hence, we believe, England is right to receive this promised onward march of the great motor of civilization, the

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Asia, with no forebodings of evil, but rather with delight and the expectation of lasting beneficial results, not only for Russia and Prussia, but all mankind.

In connection with this, it seems to be a matter for deep regret that the so-called Collins telegraph enterprise, through Russian America and across Behring Strait, has suddenly come to a stop. It is to be hoped that Mr. P. McDaniel Collins, who, we believe, originated the plan, and who has spent years in ceaseless energy to perfect and promote it, may yet succeed. We are now further removed from our own new territory on the Arctic than from London, Paris, or St. Petersburg, and an order may be issued from the India Office at London and be obeyed at Bombay in almost as many hours as it takes us days to com-municate with New Archangel. Not only would the Collins telegraph bridge this distance and bring that far-away country home to us at our very doors, but it would do much more. The trade of Eastern Asia is destined to fall into our lap. The sagacious Benton, even before railroads and telegraphs were thought of, and before his voice was heard in the Senate, predicted it, as early as 1819,* as an event sooner or later sure to occur. The steam carriage is pushing its iron track rapidly westward. Our steam marine is furrowing the Pacific in regular lines from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong, and soon the great centres and entrepôts of Asiatic commerce and industry will be nearer to Europe, by way of New York and California, than across the Isthmus of Suez or around the Cape of Good Hope. The expansion of commerce demands, as a necessary adjunct, the expansion of means for the quick transmission of intelligence. From Behring Strait, through Kamtschatka, it is comparatively but a short way to Japan, to Yokohama, Hakodadi, or Yeddo. An American association, formed under a charter granted by the Legislature of New York-the New York and India Telegraph Company it is called, we think-are endeavoring to lay a submarine cable along the Chinese coast, connecting Hong Kong with Shanghai, and touching the more important intermediate ports, such as Ningpo, Foochow, and others, with the promise of an overland connection of Shanghai with Pekin. The Russian government, if we remember aright, has already secured from the Chinese Emperor the privilege of uniting the Siberian system of telegraphs with Pekin, and to construct thither and maintain a telegraph from either Irkutsk or Kiachta, or perhaps from both places; and it was originally planned to connect the Collins telegraph at Kiachta with the Russian net. The British government is fast completing not only the railroad but the telegraph also across the broad northern base of the Indian peninsula from Bombay to Calcutta, and it may not be long hence that the link from Calcutta to Hong Kong will complete the electric girdle around the earth.

What then? Words fail us to paint in truthful colors the results that may reasonably be expected from this grand achievement. Rabbi Ben Akiba, were he to come to life again, might reverse his dictum, and exclaim instead, that there was something new under the sun! Still, with all the elements of unbounded usefulness, this circumvallation of the globe by telegraphic wires may become much less beneficial than is generally hoped. Judging from the management, or rather mismanagement, of the first great intercontinental line, the "cable," such fears may well be considered as not altogether groundless. Even the higher circles of the financial and commercial classes, who can well afford to pay the exorbitant rates of the tariff, do not use the Atlantic telegraph to the extent expected; and as for the general public, for all the use it is to them directly, the enterprise of 1866 might just as well have been as unsuccessful as its forerunners in 1858 and 1865. Where most benefit was hoped from its success we experience the least. It may be, and probably is, that the European agents of the American press are the culpable parties and ought to be held responsible for the manifold shortcomings of the Transatlantic department of our metropolitan journals. Certain it is, that for the few fragments of really valuable information

which are sent us at long intervals, we are flooded with idle gossip, unfounded rumors, and many miserable titbits of news, which, even if true, are valueless. In addition, most, if not all, the press cable telegrams are of too fragmentary a character to be of any value as a trustworthy guide for the reader in forming an opinion upon the progress of events in the world. They mislead by false statements, confound by repeated contradictions, and mystify by evident inaccuracies. This ought not to be. If the present working of the "cable" is to be a sample of what we are to have hereafter, when the whole globe shall have been encircled by the speaking wire, we very much fear that we shall be worse off than before the "lightning of heaven" was made to "do service to man."

We ought to make allowance, however, for the newness of the thing. Experience and practice make the master, and it is reasonable to hope that the press and the general public will be better served in the future, when the companies shall have reduced their charges to a rate less onerous, and when those whose province it is to gather important information shall have acquired better knowledge of their duties. With every succeeding year we have less of com-plaint to make of our inland telegraphic service, though at first it was as faulty as it well could be. With the run of time and the multiplication of competing lines, this transoceanic system must, by the force of circumstances and the better knowledge gradually acquired in the use of its facilities and of the wants of the people, improve as well. Not until then will all nations, in common with ourselves, reap the full harvest of beneficent results now only made possible by this telegraphic expansion.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

SELF-ASSERTION is a very good quality for attract. ing attention, and, provided it is backed by brains, there is much to be said in defence of those who employ it. The world is very apt, as has often been said before, to accept men at their own valuations, and persistent selfeulogy is often found to pay as a simple matter of business policy. There is a certain heroism in the magnificent assurance which such persistency demands, and the heroism is by no means inconsistent with real desert. Self-praise is stigmatized by the proverb in a manner which practical experience often belies, since it does "go a great ways" with at least the majority of mankind. It certainly does not make merit, but it as certainly frequently calls attention to it, and valuable qualities are often lost to the world because associated with a modesty which forbids their advertisement. On the other hand, society is apt to insist on the qualification already suggested, i.e., that there shall be some positive degree of excellence to justify the obtrusive demand upon its attention. No one objects to the blare of a trumpet when it heralds the war-horse, but it is likely to be resented when it is found to announce the approach of a donkey. Self-assertion in journalism is one of the forms on which the public is constantly invoked to pass judgement. Its principal object is that of influencing advertising, and is, therefore, of a duplicate or reciprocal character. In other words, a newspaper asserts itself in order to induce others to assert themselves for the profit of the publisher. This is legitimate enough in a general way, although it is often overdone so as to become the fair target for ridicule and contempt. People have a common right to advertise their business, and there is no reason why the privilege should be challenged, or the propriety of its exercise be denied to the owners of newspapers. We imagine, however, that there are some popular mistakes growing out of the system, which, with proper deference to superior wisdom and experience, we venture to point The task will be simplified by considering an ac-

tal case in point, which we accordingly proceed to do.

The Independent, a generally respectable weekly, has lately been at great pains to impress upon the public mind an appreciative notion of the extent of its circulation. This is fair and reasonable enough, and we have nothing to say against it. The circulation of The Independent is probably large, and we rejoice in its prosperity. But its publishers have just now had the curiously bad taste to lump together some half-dozen of its weekly contemporaries, designating them by name, for the purpose of drawing attention to the alleged numerical inferiority of their aggregate circulations to that of The Independent. Even to this, which is probably a ludicrous misstatement, we should have taken no public exception, had it not been for the circumstance that the publisher of the jour-

nal in question had for some time previously been active. ly engaged in distributing private circulars of a very ungenerous and even more explicit character, with the direct and flagrant intention of injuring the same unoffending contemporaries for the profit and glory of his own publication. This circular contained some statements which we know to be untrue, and, inferentially, additional statements which others know to be untrue. We have no desire to indulge in invective either towards The Independent or any other journal, and in a case like this, did we refer to it at all, we should especially be disposed to content ourselves with a plain exposition of the facts, leaving the public to draw their own inferences and take their own course. There are, however, a few points of a general character to which we had reference in speaking of popular mistakes in this connection, and which may profitably be discussed.

The first point is suggested by the common error that the value of an advertisement is strictly measurable by the numerical circulation of the sheet that contains it. Such an estimate is fallacious for easons as good, although somewhat different, as would invalidate the supposition that the intrinsic merit of a book could be gauged by the number of copies sold. Mother Goose probably sells better than Bacon, and there may be a wider demand for the dissertations of Peter Parley than for those of John Stuart Mill. There can, however, be no serious question as to the comparative value of these works, or as to their relative influence with society. New editions of Mother Goose and Peter Parley might perhaps be advertised with advantage in the Sunday newspapers, but not so with new editions of Bacon and Mill. In like manner, the "personal" intimations, whereby imperfectly educated persons of an immor al turn of mind are in the habit of communicating with congenial souls, no doubt answer their purpose if inserted in similar vehicles; but a respectable young lady seeking a situation as governess, or a gentleman wishing to buy or sell property, would scarcely select them not-withstanding the acknowledged extent of their circulation. In such cases quality is a far more important consideration than quantity, and the same principle holds good as applied to a great variety of merchandise as well s to personal needs. There are journals to which, if their editions were quadrupled, certain kinds of advertising would never make their way; there are others to which, were their editions much smaller than in fact they are, certain kinds of advertising would never fail to come. The instinct of dealers teaches them to announce their wares not to the greatest number of possible readers but to the greatest number of probable purchasers.

The habits of society tend to classification, and, in a great and growing capital, increasing like New York in wealth and culture, and constantly acquiring the usages of metropolitan life, the lines of demarcation are traced in the various classes of journals as sharply as anywhere else. If an article is cheap and adapted to general popular use, its proprietors learn by experience to advertise it in cheap and popular prints. On the other hand, articles of an expensive and tasteful character, whose sale is necessarily limited to the wealthy and cultivated, find different but equally suitable mediums. It is not expedient, as a rule, to advertise elegant literature, costly apparel, jewelry, wines, furniture, piano-fortes, and so forth, in very cheap journals, however widely circulated. In these cases the outlay brings little or no return. Such things are caviare to the general public, and if announced to a tenth of the clientage of a cheap paper through a more judicious channel will have better success. In the first instance, one reader in two hundred may buy; in the other, as probably, one in ten. Undoubtedly there are things adapted to universal consumption without distinction of class or means, and for these wide rather than select publicity may wisely be aimed at; but, as a rule, articles of sale are at once desirable and obtainable for distinct and diverse sets of customers, and that sagacious tradesmen discover this and act upon it is daily becoming more perceptible. It is easy to see how such a custom would be coincidentally less important and less understood under former circumstances, and how even now in a transitional period errone ous notions regarding it should still prevail; we speak of things, however, as they are and as they promise to be, and have little doubt but that our view will prove to be substantially a correct one. Times change and we change with them, and minorities are likely, as the world moves, to be represented in journalism as well as elsewhere. The philosophy of numbers is amply wide and significant, but there is no principle in it that will prevent obedience to the law which brings goods to the market where they are most likely to sell. Apart from mere business advertising, there are other matters in which numerical circu-

^{*} Thomas H. Benton, then editor of *The St. Louis Inquirer*, wrote a series of articles, even now highly instructive, upon the high road to Asia across the American continent.

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accurate measure of influence, as all intelligent judges will concede; but we go further and claim that it is not always a fair measure of the actual number of readers. There are, for example, many papers of wide circulation whose editorial opinions are scarcely ever read or quoted at all. The circulation of The Independent is probably greater than that of The Round Table; but we do no hesitate to say that, taken for all in all, America and England included, the articles in The Round Table are five times as frequently read, and ten times as frequently quoted, as those of The Independent. We acknowledge the indelicacy of this self-assertion, while maintaining its truth, but trust to be excused for once in view of the indelicacy by which it has been elicited.

AVE. BOZ!

MR. CHARLES DICKENS is to pay us another visit and Messrs. Jefferson Brick, Elijah Pogram, and Col. Diver are preparing to receive him with qualified wenty-five years make a large space in a national life of less than a century, and the reflection which seems uppermost with these gentlemen, or their representatives, in discussing Mr. Dickens's approach, is that he must needs find us so prodigiously improved as altogether to overwhelm him with astonishment and contrition. This hypothesis includes the assumption that he must recognize in our material developement a legitimate matter of amazement, and also that he will be very sorry for having, let us say, in the bubbling effervesc youth, ventured to satirize a people capable, through their own exclusive merit, of such surprising progress. It will be highly interesting-and more especially so to Col. Diver and Mr. Jefferson Brick-to learn Mr. Dickens' first impressions on landing for the second time in America and to compare them with those of his first visit. His natural candor, stimulated by his experience of the happy results of plain speaking, will no doubt lead Mr. Dickens to give us these impressions with charming frankness and abandon. From the first moment that he sets foot on the wharf until from the deck of the Cunarder he sees America a cloud behind him, he will describe his travels with such an unreserved simplicity as will make instructive collation a work of the utmost ease and plea The first thing, of course, that will strike him both as an old journalist and an observer of remarkably quick perceptions will be the singular changes in the names a well as the character of the newspapers which are cried in his ears on landing. It will be remembered that he has preserved a graphic report of his former experience in this respect as follows, taken down, of course, from the lips of the newsboys: "Here's this morning's New York Sewer! Here 's this morning's New York Stabber! Here's The New York Fumily Spy! Here's The New York Private Listener? Here's The New York Peeper! Here's The New York Plunderer! Here's The New York Keyhole Reporter! Here's The New York Rowdy Journal! Here's all the New York papers!" etc., etc. When we come to compare this description with the new one with which Mr. Dickens will favor us, showing, as the comparison necessarily must, the vast strides we have taken in eschewing personality, acquiring scholarship, and elevating the whole tone of journalism, the result will be very gratifying indeed, and will of itself be sufficient to prove that Mr. Dickens has not visited us in vain.

Another extraordinary change will strike the keen-eyed novelist with equal force. This consists in the indifference to, or rather patient reception of, foreign opinion which has superseded that national sensitiveness he formerly found so extreme and so morbid. Indeed all criticism, which involves comparison with other coun tries, Mr. Dickens will doubtless find not only to be tol-erated, but even good-temperedly encouraged. The anxiety of our people to have the best of everything, to be as it were in the van of civilization, has prompted this curious revolution, which has now gone so far that none are so popular as those who point out in what respects, social or political, improvements may possibly be made through utilizing old world experience. The extent of this revolution may be seen at a glance by com paring the critical habits of our day with those which Mr. Dickens so amusingly puts into the representative mouth of Mr. Chollop. The latter has been conversing with Mark Tapley, who, with the kindest intentions, had sed some observations on national peculiarities, to which Mr. Chollop thus refers on rising to take leave

which Mr. Chollop thus refers on rising to take leave:

"'Afore I go,' he said sternly, 'I have got a leetle word to say
to you. You are darnation 'cute, you are.'

"Mark thanked him for the compliment.

"But you're much too 'cute to last. I can't conceive of any
spotted painter in the bush as ever was so riddled through and
through as you will be, I bet.'

"What for?' asked Mark.

"'What for?' asked Mark.
"'We must be cracked-up, sir,' retorted Chollop, in a tone of menace. 'You are not now in A despotic land. We are a model to the airth, and must be jist cracked-up, I tell you.'

"' What, I speak too free, do I ?' cried Mark.
"' I've drawed upon A man and fred upon A man for less,' said
Chollop, frowning. ' I've know'd strong men obleeged to make
themselves uncommon skase for less. I have know'd men lynchthemselves uncommon skase for less. I have know'd men lynched for less, and beaten into punkin-sarse for less, by an enlightened people. We are the intellect and virtue of the airth, the cream Of human natur', and the flower Of moral force. Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked-up, or they rises, and we sharls. We shows our teeth, I tell you, fierce. You'd better crack us up, you had?

"After the delivery of this cantion, Mr. Chollop departed; with Ripper, Tickler, and the revolvers, all ready for action on the shortest notice."

This exciting description, in whose fidelity, when writ ten, we are bound to put trust, has, in our enlightened day, the interest which attaches to archwology; and Mr. Dickens will bring out the contrast to its best effect, no doubt, in his own inimitable manner. The absence, too, of the hordes of citizens who used to chew so profusely, to spit and knock cigar-ashes on drawing-room carpets, to cock their feet on mantel-pieces or sit in three chairs, to be by turns insolent, inquisitive, and patronizing to every stranger or educated person, and to indulge in the host of cognate petty vices and offensivenesses, will surely fill our visitor with admiration. Should be take credit for having by his genial satire aided in effecting these excellent reforms we surely cannot deny the claim. Least of all can it be gainsaid by Mr. Jefferson Brick and Col. Diver, in whom it will be eminently graceful to devise some signal means for expressing gratitude to their regenerator. In this they might appropriately be pined by Mr. Elijah Pogram, whose poetic description of the amiable Chollop, before-mentioned, avouches his comprehensive patriotism and shows what, in the march of improvement, he must now be presumed to have become: "Our fellow-countryman is a model of a man quite fresh from Natur's mould!" said Pogram, with en-'He is a true-born child of this free hemisphere. Verdant as the mountains of our country; bright and flowing as our mineral licks; unspiled by withering conventionalities as air our broad and boundless Percaries! Rough he may be. So air our Barrs. Wild he So air our Buffalers. But he is a child of Natur, and a child of Freedom: and his boastful answer to the Despot and the Tyrant is that his bright home is

Perhaps a committee of four, consisting of Pogram, Brick, Diver, and Chollop, or their legal heirs and representatives, would be the most suitable that could be proposed both to receive the famous author on his arrival and to devise a fitting memorial to typify their appreciation and commemorate his two visits. A public dinner will undoubtedly be an initiatory festivity on Mr. Dickens's arrival, on which occasion, by way of playful reminiscence, the company might charge simultaneously at the sound of a bell into the dining-room; and Pogram and the distinguished guest might again, happily, after a severe struggle, find themselves side by side as they might have come together in the pit of a London theatre and for four whole minutes afterwards Pogram might again snap up great blocks of everything he could get hold of, like a raven, and after this unusually protracted dinner he might once more talk irresistibly original talk to his amused companion, and beg him, as of yore, not to have the least delicacy in speaking with him, inasmuch as he is a philosopher; together with all the other whimsical incidents so well calculated to stir the depths of friendly recollection, and to suggest hearty congratulations upon the advancing spirit of the age. In the hints thus thrown out we have said nothing about the Ameri can Notes, that important work having long ago been acknowledged by the author to be a mere romance; Martin Chuzzlewit, on the other hand, being an historical novel, and as such strictly dependable in leading incidents and local coloring. We are reminded, by the way, in mentioning this story that a certain manly horror of untruthfulness and a steadfast deference to the laws of meum and tuum are among its strongest inculcations. Such qualities we are quite disposed to believe are charac teristic of the eminent author, and we therefore have no doubt but that he will clear up on his arrival certain obscurities and misunderstandings which prevail in the pub lic mind as well as in those of sundry New York, Philadel phia and Boston publishers, respecting the relative moral rights of these latter gentlemen, as based upon past transactions with himself, to the American publication of his works.

In all earnestness we consider that our countrymen ov Mr. Dickens a tangible debt of gratitude. He colored his pictures rather highly, sometimes led astray perhaps by his intense feeling for the ludicrous, said some things which at the time were disagreeable to hear, but which everybody, as usual, read and re-read, and which very large numbers have profited by. It should be remembered that his satire was almost always directed against merely super-

bitterness, and in this latter respect distinguished from much which has been written of us by such authors as Mrs. Trollope, Basil Hall, or even Sydney Smith. Moreover, if we deduct here and there for exaggerations, which are (or were) inseparable from the very nature of the man, and which are quite as freely exhibited in dealing with all classes of his own countrymen, in most of his books, including Martin Chuzzlewit itself, it must be acknowledged that what Mr. Dickens wrote of our manners and other social defects and absurdities was intrinsically just and true, and therefore ought properly to have been said by any one who had the wit and literary position effectively to say it. Mr. Dickens was not like M. de Tocqueville, a political observer, but a writer of humorous and satirical romance who could not have described scenes in this country, any more than in his own, without impregnating them with his own proper flavor, and who, had he done so, would merely have produced what would have necessarily been insipid and uninteresting. We do not hesitate to affirm that nothing better in its way could happen to us than for Mr. Dickens, in the maturity of his powers, to write of our society with the same freedom and candor, from his own point of view, as he exhibited in former years; and that we trust he may be induced to do so,

Some silly people think, or pretend to think, that Mr. Dickens will be coldly or discourteously treated among us by way of avenging the national vanity. If this were true, our claims to progress and national good sense would be ill-founded indeed. We ought surely by this time to have attained philosophy enough to laugh with our satirists rather than to abuse them. If we have not, the more we are satirized the better. To rail at a writer like "Boz," be his pleasantries ever so pungent, would be, in our present epoch, like stoning the prophets. what he may say proves unjust we should be great enough not to feel it; if it be otherwise, we should be glad to have it said and be the better for it. When Mr. Dickens last dealt with an American topic, he quitted it with a prophecy which, in this connection, we cannot better close than by reprinting. His hero, Martin, and his faithful attendant were just sailing away from our

"' 'Whatare you thinking of so steadily?' said Martin.
"' Why I was a thinking, sir,' returned Mark, 'that if I was a
painter and was called upon to paint the American Eagle, how
should I do it?'

should I do it?

"Paint it as like an eagle as you could, I suppose."

"No," said Mark. 'That wouldn't do for me, sir. I should want to draw it like a Bat, for its shortsightedness; like a Bantam, for its bragging; like a Magpie, for its honesty; like a Peacock, for its vanity; like an Ostrich, for its putting its head in the mud, and thinking nobody sees it."

"And like a Phenix, for its power of springing from the ashes of its faults and vices, and soaring up anew into the sky! said Martin. 'Well, Mark, let us hope so.'"

And let us hope so, too.

FASHION rules that ladies and gentlemen dining in restaurants must not wait upon themselves. They must be waiters in one sense only, and wait, with what patience they can, for the attendance of the regular waiters, whose practice it but too often is to keep them waiting. To the few persons of ordinary means who have experienced what it is to do without a servant, the luxury is one that it would be difficult to overrate. If no man is a hero to his valet de chambre, every man is a slave to that functionary, and the sense of freedom with which one blacks one's own boots and brushes one's own clothes the morning after having dismissed some larcenious and impertinent lackey, is as good as mountain air or hock and seltzer water. Equally refreshing it would be were every man his own waiter; but as this is impossible, the half-million or so of New Yorkers whose dependence for shelter and sustenance is upon the hotels and restaurants must put up with such attendance as fate and the furies have assigned to them.

France, Germany, Ireland, and Africa are the countries from which we chiefly draw recruits for our army of waiters. England furnishes comparatively few, but they are generally of the best, and to be found in first-rate es tablishments. America may be said to furnish female waiters only. The occupation of changing plates for other gentlemen is one altogether too servile for the soaring American mind; and hence it is that when you meet with a native American waiter in a tavern he is usually of immediate Irish descent, and, like certain emigrating Normans of old, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." The imported Irish waiter is either a very good or a very bad one. Politeness is a characteristic of the decently brought up Irish serving-man, but you must avoid being too familiar with him, else he will crack a joke with you at the wrong time, and so spoil your digestion. We know a man who believes that he owes ficial weaknesses, that it was free from anything like his dyspepsia to the maladroitness in this respect of an

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Editors of THE ROUND TABLE, desirous of encouraging bold and free discussion, do not exact of their correspondents an agreement with their own views; they, therefore, beg to state that they do not hold themselves responsible for what appears under this heading, as they do for the editorial expression of

MR. GOULD AND MR. MOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE :

Six: When replying to the second letter of Mr. Moon , for the sake of brevity, dismissed his comments on so—as" with what I now think was too much brevity. will, therefore, offer some additional remarks on that point before proceeding with my comments on Mr. Moon's last communication—The Round Table, August

Mr. Moon says, "Whether Mr. Gould is speaking affirmatively or negatively he almost always says so-as; rarely, if ever, as-as; yet the latter expression is the correct one when we are speaking affirmatively, and the former the correct one when we are speaking negatively. Having in a previous criticism in The Round Table (No. 64, page 270) fully discussed this matter, it is not neces sary here to do more than show in what way Mr. Gould has misused the words." He then specifies eleven in-stances of such "misuse."

I have read carefully, and three times over, "page 270" of "No. 64," and the only comment I can make on what is there said, is—I wish that the reader of these lines would read what I have so read; and if he can 'make head or tail of it" he can do more than I can But his, or my, making anything out of it is immaterial; because Mr. Moon has, here and now, laid down a precept which covers the case. He says, as-as must be used in an affirmative, and so-as in a negative sentence. He states that as a universal rule. But I know not where to find a reason for such a rule, nor do I know on what authority it is founded-unless, indeed, Mr. Moon himself is the end of the law in the premises

In Brown's Grammar of Grammars, page 679, I find

this:

"8. As corresponds to as, with an adjective or an adverb to express equality of degree: 'He went out from his presence a leper as white as snow.'
"10. So is used before as, with an adjective or an adverb, to limit the degree by a comparison; 'How can you descend to a thing so base as falsehood?"
"11. So is used before as with a negative preceding, to deny equality of degree: 'No lamb was e'er so mild as he.'"

My inference is, that Mr. Moon has read those sections; has remembered only the last of the three; and from that has drawn his own corollary as to affirmative sentences. I think, however, that if the reader will compare Brown's three sections with Mr. Moon's eleven specifications of my so-as, he will find that Mr. Moon's authority for saying that my so is misused is, simply, Mr.

One thing more. In giving the eleven instances of my so—as, Mr. Moon has not every time quoted my words at a length sufficient to show the exact relation to each other which my words bear in the context. My language, therefore, should be judged by a reference to the book itself, and not by Mr. Moon's quotations. The quotations would suffice if Mr. Moon's rule on affirmative expressions is correct; but I deny its correctness.

As to Mr. Moon's last essay on Good English. Mr. Moon, first, objects to the tone of my comments on Webster's orthography; or—as Mr. Moon, in his present essay, is painfully precise and literal—perhaps I should say, my comments on Webster in regard to Webster's orthographical speculations. Tone, in such things, being a matter of taste, is not a matter for argument: De gus-

tibus, etc. The proverb is something musty.

Mr. Moon—still precise, anti-figurative, and literalthinks that an alchemist cannot be engaged in tinkering, nor in sowing tares; and he is positive that the combined results of such proceedings cannot be styled a plague.

Mr. Moon seems to be aware of the existence of a rule against mixed metaphors; but his notions about the application of the rule are limited. He thinks that or metaphor, once adopted, must be carried through all subsequent sentences and paragraphs. The mixing of meta-phors in one sentence, after the manner of his Hibernian phots in one sentence, after the manner of his Hibernian friend, is quite another thing; although Mr. Moon coolly (and perhaps ingenuously) quotes the Irishman's language as the model and, metaphorically, the counterpart of mine!

As Mr. Moon approaches the end of his task of criticism he seems to be rather "short" of material to work upon; and therefore he brings forward something of his own. He says: "Mr. Gould speaks of a vord under the similitude of a coin," etc., and afterward he speaks of its being "purified by an endorsement." I beg leave to assure Mr. Moon that I do not speak of a word "as a coin." The word "coin" is not in that part of my book. I speak of the making, passing, and circulating of currency (which, if I must again, for Mr. Moon's benefit, refer to a dictionary, means "paper passing for money"); and metaphorically connecting word with currency, I say that "if the word was spurious originally, no subsequent endorsement can purify it," one the lawyers say of a promiseory. nent can purify it "-as the lawyers say of a promissory

note that is "tainted with usury." Mr. Moon, having made good his point against me by a misquotation, says he is clost in wonder how" [meaning that] "the author of Good English could so forget the proprieties of language as to speak in that manner." I hope he is not so far "lost" as to be unable, now, to find his way out of the

"lost" as to be unable, now, to find his way out of the "wonder." Mem. In the last above-quoted sentence, Mr. Moon uses so—as without "a negative!"

Mr. Moon objects to "sprinkled with violations of grammatical rules;" "the entire number;" no less than five;" "undertaking an estimate;" and various other items which, all, separately and collectively, seem to me too trivial to deserve replies. I am content to leave them to the judgement of the readers of The Round Table.

Mr. Moon says "a deal of argument" is wrong, because "deal means simply a portion or part;" but, on turning to a dictionary, I find that "deal" means, also, a quantity. Who is right—Mr. Moon or the dictionary?

Who is right—Mr. Moon or the dictionary?

Mr. Moon says, "If it can be traced (its track be followed) to the Bible, it unquestionably can be found there."

Indeed? I think that fox-hunters and woodchuck-hunters would be glad to find true that rule of tracing or tracking. My experience is that tracking a woodchuck or a fox to his hole is one thing, and "finding him there" another thing. I admit that this illustration does quite go, as the lawyers say, "on all fours;" because, speaking literally, if the track of a phrase could be followed to the Bible, it, the phrase, having no power of locomotion; would necessarily remain there. Mr. Moon claims for the word traced a more limited interpretation than I intended. The phrase "in our midst" is the matter in hand; and The phrase "In our midst" is the matter in hand; and when I say, "though it may be traced to the Bible, it cannot be found there," my meaning obviously is, though the phrase has, erroneously, grown out of what is in the Bible, it cannot itself be found there.

Mr. Moon "challenges the reader to decide whether, on page 46, I mean that the vulgarism, mutual friend, has been expressed in the newspapers etc. or that it can.

has been exposed in the newspapers, etc., or that it continues to flourish in the newspapers," etc. As either meaning of my words would express a truth, Mr. Moon's challenge is superfluous.

challenge is superfluous.

Mr. Moon objects to my tautology in two instances. In one, "statement" is written in the first and in the sixth line of a sentence; in the other, "preceding" is followed in the third line by "precedes." Mr. Moon is "hard to please." In his first essay he takes me to task for not using "do" three times in a sentence of two lines, in which sentence I do use it twice. I think Mr. Moon ought to know that the repetition of a word is commendable almost as often as it is objectionable. Indeed, the avoidance of a repetition is frequently mere pedantry. Does Mr. Moon think that he could improve the sentence just above this sentence, where "sentence" is used twice in very close proximity, by taking one "sentence" out of that sentence and substituting another word? The propriety of a repetition depends on circumstances. Moon treats it as a fault per se, which it is not.

Mr. Moon says that my sentence, on page 105-There is no short single English word that performs the duty of "lying"—" is ingeniously droll." I do not see how or why it is so. I am speaking of the misuse of deceiving; and I account for its misuse by the remark that the person using the word means lying, but does not like to use that term. And I add: But there is no short single English word that performs the duty of "lying." By thus using the quotation marks with lying, I intended to save the repetition of the word—i. e.: "the duty of the word lying." Is that "ingeniously droll?"

By the way, Mr. Moon's exact words are—"One cannot but smile at some of Mr. Gould's errors; they are so ingeniously droll." Is not that use of so precisely the ingeniously droll." Is not that use of so precisely the same as that which Mr. Moon ridicules in his second essay on Good English—The Round Table, July 20? He there says: "So and such are very greatly in favor with demonstrative young ladies; with them, every beautiful object is either 'such a beauty!' or 'so beautiful!'" Mr. Moon says my errors are "so droll!"

Mr. Moon's final specification-" there are not many of them"—is practically, though not intentionally, an at-tempt to mislead the reader. My sentence is correct; there is no ambiguity about it. The antecedent of them is "words fabricated by ignorant people." The sentence is grammatically constructed, and no man of ordinary intelligence could mistake its meaning.

The result of Mr. Moon'si nvestigation of my book is —three blunders, namely: has for have, on page 102; be-tray for betrays, on page 197; and were for was, on page 73. The first two were merely misprints, which I had already marked for correction; and the last was an over-sight, which I have now marked for correction. For that,

I am indebted to Mr. Moon.

Speaking of Mr. Moon's three essays after the manner of a charade, I may say, that his first is courteous, though somewhat patronizing; his second is, one point, gratuitously offensive; his whole is hypercritical. My modest belief is, that he will learn from my criticisms on his essays more than I have learned from his criticisms on my book.

As Mr. Moon makes no reference to my specifications of faults in his book (my page 136, on the Dean's Eng-

Irish waiter by whom he had been attended for about a year. It is only in our best hotels and restaurants that this class of Irish waiter is to be found; but even in these he is in a minority, as he rarely speaks more than one language, and, in a cosmopolitan city like this, it is to the facile linguists of continental Europe, of course, that the preference is given by employers. The low that the preference is given by employers. Irish waiter, who rules in a certain class of city restau rants, is frequently both dirty and insolent. He regards every decently-dressed stranger who enters the place as his natural enemy, and treats him accordingly. The less of him the better, because he is, by all odds, the very worst example of the waiter class.

The most thoroughly professional of his calling is the French waiter, who possesses the advantage that his native language is, by convention, the language of culin ary art. His politeness is somewhat of a patronizing sort, to be sure. He is apt to be critical about customers, and will smile compassionately upon such as happen to betray any want of taste or of information in matters gastronomical, or in the usages of the table. On this account, the French waiter may be considered a very useful monitor and guide to thousands of people who frequent our city restaurants, and who would do well to take tacit counsel from him and mark well his teachings. Next to the French waiter the German is, perhaps, the best. He is often a better linguist than the Frenchman, and picks up English much sooner after his arrival in this country than the latter usually does. In a gastronomic point of view he is not equal to the Frenchman; but then it must be remembered that his mind has been chiefly formed by sausage-meats of all kinds, onions, coarse radishes, and lager beer. Where the German waiter has served out his time in first-class French houses, he is equal, if not superior, to his Gallic collabora-

teur, than whom he has more solid traits of character.

His ambition prompts him to aim at something higher

than the condition of waiter. He will have a restaurant

of his own some day, and therefore he follows a steady

plan for making himself a large circle of friends

As for the full-blooded African, we cannot think him at all an eligible person to wait at table. There are numbers of saloons, or eating-houses, in this city in which the attendants are negroes of the darkest hue. The black man has never been accused of want of politeness, but in his capacity of waiter his politeness is often of an overpowering and patronizing kind. There is a superfluous flourish in all his movements. He never puts down a plate upon the table but he "feathers" it like an oar. His hands are naturally large and coarse, and they do not form an agreeable contrast with a white napkin. Several degrees removed from African blood, the man of color generally makes an excellent waiter; but servants of this kind are usually picked up by private families and in the public restaurants they are comparatively rare. Perhaps women make the best waiters, after all. There are not many restaurants in the city where female attendance is the arrangement, but wherever we have met with such the plan seemed to work very well. Many of the girls employed in these places are Irish, but we have noticed that a great number of them are from the New England States. They must not be confounded with the "pretty waiter girls" of the concert saloons, being, for the most part, respectable and industrious girls. Among those who come from the New England States, however, there is often to be observed a kind of prudery that approaches rudeness, and this is not suggestive of a healthy education and sweetly innocent mind. Because a customer apply the epithet "my dear" to one of these Phyllises, it is by no means necessary that she should curl her nose and toss her chignon as though some improper overture were meant, and yet we have often ob-

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There are, of course, in a great city like New York, waiters belonging to other nations than those mentioned by us. Of Spaniards and Italians there are a good many, though they are sparsely distributed in comparison with the others. A most accomplished linguist, and intelligent man generally, is a Spaniard attached to one of the leading hotels here as carver and head bar-keeper. Belgians are to be found in the calling, Swiss and Scandinavians are not infrequent; but next to a Yankee waiter a Scotch one is the rarest to be seen. Jonathan and Sawnie are pretty much alike-especially Sawnie. As a general thing the waiters in the restaurants bere look for fees, and in some places that we know of they will treat with marked neglect the customer who does not "tip" them regularly. This is not as it should be; and it would be well for landlords to set their faces against this remnant of bygone days. The wages of servants ought to be sufficient to protect customers

served such an action on the part of these down-east

damsels when thus carelessly addressed.

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ish), I suppose he admits the correctness of my criti-EDWARD S. GOULD.

P.S.—The July number of The New Englander, speak-

ing of my book, says, among other things:

"Now and then Mr. Gould's learning is a little at fault; as, when he rails at the word stand-point through two or three pages, evidently without a suspicion that it is simply an out-and-out transfer from the German."

My "learning" is, doubtless, not only "now and then a little," but often very much, "at fault." But it is not so in this instance. I admit, indeed, that I have no "suspicion that stand-point is an out-and-out transfer the German:" for I confidently deny that it is any such thing.

In the first place, the German word is stand-punct;*
and, if it were "transferred out-and-out" to our vocabulary, it would be stand-punct still; not stand point.

In the second place, stand and point are English words; and the assertion that two words which are already English are, or can be, transferred from the German to our language, is an assertion that may contain some English and some German; but its chief element is decidedly Irish.

Stand, in German, means English stand; and punct, in German, means English point. If the Germans choose to admit and permit a secondary or supplementary mean ing to their word stand, let them do so. In English stand does not mean view; and, as I say in Good English stand and point cannot properly be brought into combination without the aid of ing—to wit, standing-point; and so of starting-point, landing-place, etc. Start-point and land-place are the grammatical equivalents of stand point; and whoever contends for the accuracy of the last, must admit the accuracy of the two others. E. S. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

SIR: I have referred on two occasions to corrections of errors found by other persons and by myself in the first edition of Good English. The greater part of those corrections were made for the second edition of the book; the remainder will appear in the third edition. It is possible that purchasers of copies of the first or second editions may suppose those errors to be so serious and so numerous as to impair the value of the volumes already or such purchasers may at least be curious to know the nature and the extent of the corrections, inas much as the exposure and correction of errors is the chief matter in hand. In reference to one or the other of those contingencies, I send you a list of the correc-tions, which you may publish if you think the game is worth the candle. Some of the changes are not, strictly, corrections of errors; but are merely improvements of style. I note, parenthetically, such as were pointed out to me by my critics:

of note, "refer to Mr. Marsh again," changed to "refer again to Mr. Marsh." "synonym of two," a semicolon, instead of a comma, after two.

33, 17,

after two.

"perpetrate" changed to "fabricate."—(Newspaper.)

"yet both is quite as correct in those connections,"

etc., changed to "yet both, in such instances, is
quite as correct," etc.—(N. Y. Tribune.)

quite as correct," etc.—(N. Y. Tribune.)
41, 24, 25, two parts of lines in brackets [—], stricken out.
—(Round Table.)
43, 9, a comma, after "here."
46, 14, a comma, after "mutually."
48, 23, 24, "all men who are not educated, and many who are so," changed to "many men who are well educated, and many who are not so."
49, 10, after "epithets," a semicolon instead of a comma.
49, 24, "connection" changed to "phraseology."—(N. Y. Tribune)

250. 24, 26. a comma after "fact" and after "signification."

TTTOURE | TTTOURE | 250, 24, 26, a comma after "fact" and after "signification."

73, 25, "were found" changed to "was jound."—(G. W.

Moon.)

"he assigns it," changed to "he assigns to it."

"but little" changed, to "with little."—(Albany
Evening Journal.)

"regard" changed to "respect."—(N. Y. Observer.)

"oral usage has" changed to "which will."

"one only takes"—a comma before and after "only."

"not severally mitted"—a comma before and after "only." Moon.)

102, 104,

"one only takes"—a comma before and after "only."
"not severally united"—a comma before and after
"severally."—(These two at Mr. Moon's suggestion,
but not very important.)
"adopted and the terminations made uniform"
changed to "adopted to make the terminations
uniform." 17, 30,

changed to "adopted to make the terminations uniform."

23, 4. a comma after "comments."

25, 28, 'take very good care not to undertake themselves "changed to "themselves take very good care not to undertake."

27, 12, "betray" changed to "betrays."

28, "more commonly read wrong," transposed to "read wrong more commonly."

The foregoing list includes all the errors that I am

thus far aware of. Many things have been specified by my critics which I do not admit to be errors; and many notices of my book have been published which I have Very few of the whole number of the correct tions made are of much importance.

EDWARD S. GOULD

P.S.—After sending to you my reply to Mr. Moon's third paper on Good English, I received a letter from a friend, from which I make this extract:

"Another instance of fault-finding, for it cannot h called criticism, is in the last paragraph but one of Mr. Moon's paper, viz., referring 'them' to 'people of edu-

been for him to cite your sentence as an illustration of Dr. Campbell's remarks, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric (p. 258, Harper's edition): 'Some have imagined that the pronoun ought always regularly to refer to the nearest preceding noun of the same person and number. But this notion is founded in a mistake and doth not suit the idiom of any language.' This he proves and illustrates by examples, similar to your sentence, to which Mr. Moon takes exception. I doubt not Mr. Moon's own writings may be made to furnish similar examples."-So far my corre On this last hint, I referred to Mr. Moon's last letter

and I find in the paragraph immediately following that in which he ridicules my sentence, this:

"Possibly, there are errors of my own, even in these criticisms; if so, they, too, will serve to teach," There are other instances, in this same letter of Mr Moon; but as that is a case in point, and is in immediate connection with his own criticism, I think that will suffice to justify my correspondent's prediction and to confound Mr. Moon in his cavilling. E. S. G.

RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

Sir: I observed lately in some observations of yours about the modern religious bugbear of ritualism an allusion to the classical style of speech indulged in by the anti-ritualistic brotherhood. I also observed in a letter from your civil correspondent "Episcopalian" how that dignified and singularly well-informed liturgist takes you to task for calling the anti-ritualistic classicalities billings gate, and for hinting that the apostolic fish-market of the nineteenth century is sometimes even less fragrant than the more literal one of nineteen hundred years ago. Now Mr Editor, I am rather fond of religious reading, and I lately lighted on the following elegant extract from the jubilee address of the Rev. Dr. Bronson before the Diocesan Convention of Ohio. It is the reverend doctor's

Peroration:

"General Grant, backed by Stanton, natives of Ohio, led our armies to victory in the greatest conflict the world has known. Jay Cooke, from Ohio, has achieved the greatest financial victory of the world; and Bishop Melivaine, for thirty-four years Bishop in Ohio, is now leading the van of the whole church militant throughout the world, of every name and sect that loves Gospel truth, against infidelity, rationalism, and ritualism—the Trinity of Hell."

I have lost confidence in your judgement, Mr. Editor. since I read the setting-down you got from "Episcopalian," and I am taught by his graceful and conclusive letter that there is no impertinence in telling you so, nor in ask ing you to communicate the important fact to your read ers through the columns of your correspondence. am profoundly impressed with the vastness of his learn ing and the purity of his taste. Will you then, Mr. Editor, have the kindness to write to "Episcopalian" and to ask him whether the last lines of Dr. Bronson's discourse are billingsgate or blasphemy?

Expectantly yours, SIMPLEX.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20, 1867.

REVIEWS.

All books designed for review in THE ROUND TABLE must be sent to the office.

THE LIVES OF THE POPES.*

A T the present time, when we are watching with in-tense anxiety the fortunes of the temporal power of Rome, when the minds of men are divided by complicated disputes in which things spiritual and things political are almost inextricably mingled, a powerful interest must attach itself to the history of that long series of sovereign pontiffs who, dating back to the days of the first primacy, have come down in one uninterrupted sion to Pius IX., who now sits in the chair of St. Peter. Older than any earthly dynasty; wielding a power throughout long ages to which the high and mighty of the earth did homage; chastising the despotism of princes; restraining the arrogance of nobles, encouraging arts, literature, and science, and advancing the cause of civilization all over the world, we may say of the history of the Papacy that there is no record preserv ed by men of more supreme interest and importance.

"Against those who differ from us," says Bossuet, "there is al-"Against those who diller from us," says Bossuet, "there is always this damaging fact, they are separated from the great body of the Church; but for us, what consolation it is that from our sovereign pontiff we can ascend uninterruptedly to St. Peter, who was established by Jesus Christ himself; and from St. Peter, going back to the pontiffs of the old law, we ascend to Aaron and to Moses, and from them to the patriarchs, and to the very beginning of the world."

Unlike the more philosophical work by Leopold Ranké, the present book consists of an industriously compiled record of facts, drawn from the most authenticated sources and presented in the form of a biography of each

* The Lives and Times of the Roman Pontiffs, from St. Peter to Pius IX. By the Chevalier Artand de Montor. Translated by Dr. Neligan. 2 vols. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. 1867.

cation.' Nobody but a hypercritic would make such a connection of words. How much better it would have of the Roman pontiffs, together with curious and instructive information concerning the various orders of priesthood, the great councils, the Crusades, and other matters of historical and general interest.

Beside their value as individual portraitures, these biographies are useful in revealing to us the feelings, the sufferings, and interests of many other actors in the great dramas of history; disclosing their motives, and enabling us to trace the influences which conspired to produce events from the bare parration of which we are liable to form imperfect and distorted views. The author appears to be fully impressed with the magnitude of his work, and evinces a laudable endeavor to use the materials at his command so circumspectly as to afford a just estimate of the characters not only of the popes themselves, but of the prominent personages contemporaneous with them. The war of creeds he avoids entering into, and, very much to his credit, is singularly free from the besetting sin of partisan writers, who make all history subservient to the glorification of their theology. The personal sketches of the popes are very distinct, and although, of course, a great similarity may be traced among many of them, which, owing to their great num. ber and the nature of their station, is doubtless unavoidable, yet the individuality is never lost, and where the reign is not in itself particularly interesting, the author has introduced a portrait or description of some person of historical or religious importance who flourished at the same time; as, for example, in the life of St. Julius we have an account, derived from Fleury, of the death of Constantine. The reign of St. Gregory III. acquires additional interest from the fact that it was he who solicited the aid of Charles Martel in opposing the threatened incursions of the Saracens. The rapid expansion of their power, the high degree of intelligence and civili. zation to which they had attained in spite of their predatory habits and their internecine wars, rendered their approach greatly to be dreaded; they had subjugated Africa and Spain, and were on their way to Italy. The danger to Rome, and indeed to Christianity, minent. "Islamism" (says Martin in his History of France) "was face to face with the last bulwarks of Christianity;"--happily the arms of the latter prevailed. The reign of St. Gregory VII. is replete with interest. He directed his earliest efforts to the suppression of sim. ony and the heresy of the Nicolaites; and by taking from the Emperor Henry of Germany the right of giving investiture to bishops, he roused the indignation of that monarch to such a pitch that he actually conspired against the life of the pope, and, taking advantage of the ill-feeling of the German bishops and clerks, who were indignant at the decree of Gregory which enjoined perpetual celibacy upon all who should take holy orders, he invited them to join in the rebellion.

he invited them to join in the rebellion.

"Quintius, son of the prefect of Rome, on Christmas night, 1075, burst in with his soldiers upon Gregory VII., who was salmly celebrating mass at the high altar of St. Mary Major. The accomplices of Henry recalled the times of Constans II., and excited the rage of another Calliopas. The pope, severely wounded, was stripped of his pontifical habits and ordered to prison. Without a word and head erect he followed the assassins, who marched before him. But it was not to be with Gregory as it had been with Martin. The people, faithful to their pontiff, learning that he was imprisoned in a tower, rush to arms to deliver him."

The pope was immediately released, and, returning to the church, once more continued the holy services, speaking in a calm voice and bestowing his benediction upon his liberators. The feud between the emperor and the Church lasted for many years. This whole reign was one of serious contention and tribulation, on account of which Gregory is recorded as having died martyr and confessor. The chapter devoted to the life of Pascal II. contains a short summary of the events of the Crusades.

Adrian IV., who was consecrated in 1154, was a man of exemplary life and great intelligence, and the only native of England who was raised to the pontifical chair. The life of Innocent III. is remarkably interesting. His reputation for sanctity was great, but, as recorded by Sismondi, it was equalled by his profound knowledge of the interests of his country and of the Holy See, and by the courage and ambition of a still youthful patrician He expelled the judges elected by the people, dismissed their senator and appointed another, compelled the prefect of the city to pay him liege homage, and, strengthening his power in the neighboring towns and cities, assumed a control in temporal affairs not hitherto belonging to the pontiff. It was Boniface IX., however, who transferred to the Papacy all the power of the Roman people and created magistrates depending on himself. A very interesting description of St. Peter's, as it existed at this time, is extracted from Hurter's account of the betrothal of Otho and Beatrice, daughter of Philip of Suabia. It must even in those days have presented a most imposing ap pearance. Besides being a man of tried courage and great determination, Innocent was an able statesman, and

* Stan: nunkt? ED. ROUND TABLE.

was gifted with enlightened and refined taste. He was called the "father of the new law," and was likewise tates. It is the history of a power which has stood for the Stabat Mater.

By Clement V. the Holy See was removed from Italy, which was convulsed by the fierce dissensions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, to Avignon, where the popes continued to hold their authority until it was restored to Rome by Gregory XI., in 1377. Accusations of a grave nature having been made against the Knights Templars, a hundred and forty of them were arrested and emned on their own confession, their order was abolished by Clement, and a great portion of their wealth was given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The author has not spared Alexander VI., whom he treats with merited severity. After the pontificate of Julius II., who, by his personal bravery and the wise conduct of his campaigns, was styled the warrior pope, the chair of St. Peter was filled by Leo X., the son of Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed the Magnificent. "At no Christian epoch," says Audin, "had the tiara shone with such splendor; all crowns faded before it." The building of the new St. Peter's, commenced by Julius, was continued under the pontificate of Leo, who, after the death of Bramante, entrusted the conduct of the great work to Raphael. To this great painter the world is indebted for the portraits of his august patrons, Julius II. and Leo X., whose reign was further adorned by the enius of Michael Angelo; the fine arts and poetry found indeed in this pontiff a generous and appreciative supporter. The luxury of his magnificent court had now reached the highest point, and the scandals which, whether true or false, were freely circulated by its enemies did much to aid the cause of Protestantism. northern Europe its march was rapid, its victory decisive. In vain did Leo send for Luther and endeavor to arrest the progress of his teachings; daily his ranks were swelled by those who only waited an opportunity to throw off the shackles of Rome; but, says Audin,

"At the same time that the old tree of Catholicity lost some branches, others grew up on it beneath the sun of America. God raised up a man whose disciples were to carry the faith into the most distant lands, and to win to the Papacy more souls than Luther's revolt swept away. Ignatius Loyola was born, and with him that army that for centuries has filled the world with the prodigies of its preaching, learning, faith, and zeal."

Under the pontificate of Paul III. the Society of Jesus was founded by Loyola, and the spiritual exercises composed by him were approved by the pontiff. In this order the true Catholic doctrine—to believe and to obey -is concentrated. Unremitting in zeal, strict in discipline, active and courageous in fighting the battles of the Church, these great missionaries of knowledge organized a system of education superior to any yet seen in Europe. They were the steady promoters of science and literature, and, not content with swaying the destinies of millions in the Old World, the enterprising zealots penetrated to the uttermost ends of the earth.

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To Pope Sixtus V. the Church is indebted for some of the finest monuments of art which adorn her city, the magnificence of several of his undertakings having been ost unbounded. The obelisks, those glories of pagan art, were by him set up in various portions of Rome; and the Chevalier de Montor gives a graphic account of the raising of the largest of these-an achievement which both Julius and Paul proposed that Michael Angelo should conduct, but which he declined on account of the danger and difficulty of its removal. The reign of this good pontiff was saddened by the death of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose letters, addressed to him, appear in the present work. The Vatican Library was established by this pope, who also performed the difficult task of replenishing the treasury of Rome, which had been exhausted by his predecessors.

During the pontificate of Clement XIV. two events of great import to the Church took place: in 1771 the King of Spain founded the order of the Immaculate Conception, and the Society of Jesus was suppressed by the pope; a society approved and confirmed by nineteen pontiffs, and unanimously lauded by the thirty popes who from its nmencement presided over the See of Rome. Pius VII. restored the society on the 7th of August, 1814, and on that day, the octave of the feast of St. Ignatius, he read his bull to the cardinals and a numerous assembly. The life of this pontiff fills a large portion of the second volume of the work before us, and is so closely connected with important events coming down almost to our own time that it would seem superfluous here to attempt any narration of them. His reign, which began in 1800, lasted during twenty-three years. The book closes with a lengthy account of the pontiff who now occupies the chair of St. Peter. It is a record of mighty men who, from their lofty eminence, have looked down upon the great battles of the world; guiding, somer editions—and they are the most handsome in this conflicts by which that ill-fated country has been torn,

the author of the Veni Creator Spiritus, and some say of eighteen centuries, unshaken by the terrors of martyrdom or the opposing powers of fierce barbaric hordes. Disturbed by schisms and internal contentions, engaged in conflicts with the civilized portions of northern Europe, threatened with overthrow by the zeal of reformers, the Church has risen from each successive struggle renewed in strength, resuscitated in moral vigor, purified from the luxury and sloth which cast so just a stigma upon her name during the supremacy of the Borgias and the Medici, and regaining in later times the empire which at one period seemed to be hopelessly lost, she now outnumbers among the members of her communion all the other Christian sects of the world. It is probable that, concurrently with the progress of civilized nations, the temporal power of the Church may be abolished, or at least undergo considerable modification; but her religious supremacy will scarcely be subject to such mutations. It will lose nothing of its tenacity of character, of its unwearied enthusiasm, of its dominating spiritual influence. Nor is it impossible that, divested of the weight of worldly and political affairs, the Church may achieve a still higher destiny and attain a still wider hold over the minds of men, such as her adherents claim to be sanctioned by her antiquity and sustained by the purifying example of her hierarchy.

The work under review is admirably translated, and is adorned with some very fine engravings, among which are portraits of several of the pontiffs.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE HOLY BIBLE, with Illustrations by Gustave Doré. Parts XVII., XVIII. London and New York: Cassell, Petter & Ga'pin.—We fear the inequality in M. Doré's work, of which we have before spoken, is on the increase, as is the danger to an artist of such assured popularity and with such inordinate demands upon his pencil, So hastily is he compelled to throw off his designs, we are told, that their execution depends to a very unusual degree upon the engraver who is called upon to give ex-pression on the wood to the sweep of the artist's brush. In the plates to the numbers before us there is no want of power, but there are blemishes whose frequent appearance in his earlier works would have prevented M. Doré from gaining his present repute. But for the names, for instance, no one could decide whether David and Jonathan were men or women. In the picture "Saul attempts the Life of David," Saul's face is that of a woman, of a woman with a hare-lip; both his hands and arms are absurdly small, and the left hand resembles the leg of a chair more than a part of the human form. This figure is entirely unlike that of the stalwart king who, in another picture, falls fainting into the arms of the attendant warriors, as the Witch of Endor—a comely young woman with a waterfall-points to a spectre that suggests Mephistopheles rather than the hoary prophet for whom it is meant. It is a pity M. Doré could not have read the wonderful scene in Bishop Coxe's Saul, the more so as he has executed the king and those about him with all his old power. Again, the effect of the splendid contrast of the stripling David, a tender and beautiful boy, standing upon the headless trunk of the giant with its immense thews and swelling muscles, and a scimetar eavier than himself, is marred by the fact that the head held aloft by the lad-which should have been fierce and grim-is that of a benignant sage, in fact, is not unlike one's ideal of Plato. It will be a loss which art cannot afford if M. Doré allows considerations of money to outweigh those of his artist fame.

I. Nicholas Nickleby;—II. The Old Curiosity Shop, Sketches, Part I.;—III. Barnaby Rudge, Sketches, Part II.;—IV. Martin Chuzzlewit;—V. Dombey & Son;—VI. Oliver Twist, Great Expectations;—VII. David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1867. Houghton. 1867.
VIII. The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club;

VIII. The Postitumous Papers of the Picketick Cuto;—
IX. Dombey & Son. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia:
T. B. Peterson & Bros. 1867.
X. David Copperfield;—XI. Bleak House;—XII. A
Tale of Two Cities;—XIII. Little Dorrit;—XIV. Great
Expectations;—XV. Our Mutual Friend. The same.
XVI. Petuno Aram;—XVIII. The Last of the Resone.

XVII. Featum; or, The Adventures of a Gentleman;—XVIII. Eugene Aram;—XVIII. The Last of the Barons;—XIX. The Caxtons. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1867.
XX. The Last of the Barons. By the Right Hon. Lord Lytton. London and New York: George Routledge &

XXI. Guy Livingstone; or, Thorough. By the author of Sword and Govon, etc. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons. 1867.—Of these cheap editions, of some of which we have before spoken, the first upon our some of which we have before spoken, the first upon our list is Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's Globe Edition. This

country. By using thin though good paper, retaining but few engravings, and bringing four volumes within the covers of one, the works are brought into thirteen not inconvenient volumes, somewhat too thick for beauty not inconvenient volumes, somewhat too thick for beauty or for pleasantness in handling; seven of which have already been issued. A compensation for this, however, is found in the fact that a set may be had for the very low price of \$21 50. The printing, as we need hardly say of the work of the Riverside Press, is excellent, while the engravings of Darley and Gilbert are the best while the engravings of Darley and Gilbert are the best

With their People's Edition the Messrs. Peterson add yet another to the twenty-three forms in which they had previously been giving Dickens's works to the public. For a cheap issue this is a model. Of a 12mo size, while the Globe Edition we have just described is a 16mo, the volumes, of which there are to be twelve, are much more shapely and will really be an ornament to any library shelves, yet they are of the same price per volume (\$1 50) as the other. The page is a pleasant one, printed in large, clear (leaded longprimer) type, on a good paper. The weak point—to our taste, that is, for we know that their admirers are many—are the illustrations by H. K. Browne and Seymour; about these there is an exaggeration, a coarseness and rudeness not less of conception than of execution, which are unworthy to form a part of works with which they have become so thoroughly iden-tified that they must always be associated with them. The misfortune is one, of course, for which the publishers are not responsible, and is attributable to the taste of the time at which the works were published, but which has fortunately been relegated to inferior artists and inferior publications. The engravings are numerous enough, a dozen to a volume, full-page, printed on tinted paper; those of future volumes of this edition will be those of George Cruikshank (in Oliver Twist), Phiz, Maclise, Mc-Lenan, and others. Altogether this edition is the one we decidedly recommend to those who desire at once a cheap and handsome edition, and who cannot indulge themselves in the more costly and voluminous ones of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton.

A still cheaper edition, yet one which does not aban-don beauty and is thoroughly readable, is that which the Messrs. Peterson term the Author's American Edition, of which they have now issued the six volumes named above. The different books are made of a uniform thin octavo size by graduating the thickness of paper and size of type, yet in *David Copperfield* and *Bleak House*, in which the condensation is greatest, the print is always legible, and, though smaller of course than that of the People's Edition, is never trying to the eyes. The illustrations are profuse and various, most being by Browne and identical with those that accompanied the first apand identical with those that accompanied the first appearance of the stories in England, while those for two were done by John McLenan, who could draw well, but often drew execrably; thus, of his pictures in *Great Expectations* some contain one or more good figures, yet not one can be called well or even decently done, while those belonging to A Tale of Two Cities are full of force and character and show a degree of success in entering into the spirit of that exceptional tale that characterizes the

works of none of Mr. Dickens's English artists.

Of the Globe Edition of Bulwer's—or Lord Lytton's—novels which Messrs. Lippincott & Co. are adding to the list of books at once handsome and cheap, we have before spoken. It is not too much to say that we see no room for improvement in it, whether in paper, size, above printing or hinding. The admirent of this author. shape, printing, or binding. The admirers of this author—among whom we can rank ourselves only in a qualified sense, and that only as to a very small portion of his volumes—may congratulate themselves on obtaining so tasteful and elegant a set of his writings at so extremely moderate a price. They are to be completed in twenty-two volumes, of which four have already appeared, the price being \$1 50 per volume.

An extremely cheap edition of the same novels, suitable for travellers or any who do not care to preserve them, is that published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons in a substantial pamphlet form, closely printed, but quite readable withal. Its original price is one shilling, but the various burdens imposed upon the American book-buyer bring its cost in this country up to half-a-dollar. Nine vol-umes of this series have thus far been issued. Another Another example of the combined cheap and beautiful is afforded by a delightfully printed *Guy Livingstone*, which is bound strongly in boards and sold abroad for two shillings, here for a dollar.

To these last two we should have referred as samples of a union of cheapness and elegance impossible here, were it not for the striking evidence of the other books instanced in these notes that such things are possible in this country. We hope the appearance of a decline in prices may not be a deceptive one, and that the time is near at hand when one shall not need absolute wealth as a prerequisite to the occasional indulgence in new books.

The Rebel Chief. By Gustave Aimard. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 1867.—The interest which has attached to Mexico from the time of Cortez

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and scarcely ceasing even now, when her misdeeds have called down upon her the just execration of all Christen dom—will suffice to arrest the attention of a large class of readers, who will find in the present work a graphic but not particularly attractive picture of life in the vicinity of Orizaba and Las Cumbres, and of the adventures which an enterprising traveller is likely to encounter, and the dangers to which he may be exposed who has the courage to trust himself on the highways of the Tierra Caliente. The story of *The Rebel Chief* is simply used as a vehicle for the description of the sad state of anarchy and confusion now reigning throughout Mexico; and for the introduction of sketches of personages now, or lately, playing important parts in the political history of the country. Of the ill-fated Miramon the author

"At the moment when we bring him on the stage, President Miramon, the general whose name was in every mouth and who was justly considered the first warrior of Mexico, as he was her best administrator, was quite a young man; he was scarce six and-twenty years of age, and yet what noble and grand actions he had accomplished during the three years he had been in power! Physically, he was tall and elegantly formed; his manner was full of ease; his features, delicate, distinguished, and full of cleverness, displayed boldness and intelligence; his wide forchead was already wrinkled by the effect of thought; his well-opened black eyes had a straight and clear glance, whose depth at times disturbed those upon whom he fixed them; his rather pale face and eyes bordered by a wide brown circle evinced a long want of sleep."

The contrast between the honorable and high-minded men who have sacrificed themselves in the endeavor to uphold the honor and integrity of the nation and those who have hastened her downfall may be seen by comparing with the above the sketch of Juarez, which appears earlier in the volume:

pears earlier in the volume:

"Juarez is a cautious, cunning Indian, a profound dissimulator, a skilful politician. He is the only president of the republic, since the declaration of independence, who was not a military man. Issuing from the lowest classes of Mexican society, he gradually rose, by dint of tenacity, to the eminent post which he so recently occupied, knowing better than any one else the character of the nation which he pretended to govern; no one knew so well as he how to flatter popular passions and excite the enthusiasm of the masses. Gifted with an Immeasurable ambition, which he carefully concealed beneath the cloak of a deep love for his country, he had gradually succeeded in creating a party which at the period of which we write had grown formidable."

Monsieur Gustave Aimard is a voluminous writer who pays little attention to style, but some of his descriptions are very dramatic, and his powers of observation are so good that it is a pity he writes hurriedly, and thereby fails in doing justice to himself or his subject.

The Medical Use of Electricity, with Special Reference to General Electrication as a Tonic, etc. By George M. Beard, M.D., and A. D. Rockwell, M.D. New York: William Wood & Co. 1867.—We do not think much if anything has been added to medical science by this publication. That which is good in it is not new, and the old exploded ideas which are exhumed and passed off as new are worthless. The authors have gone back to doctrines which were in vogue fifty or more years ago, but which are now discarded by those who have made the medical application of electricity the study of their lives. The idea that electricity is a general tonic, and capable as such of curing a large number of diseases, is one of those absurd theories which seem to be introduced every now and then by ambitious authors for the purpose of having them blown up for the amusement of the medi-cal profession. There are a great many statements in this little volume which are made doubtless in good faith, but which would not have been made if the authors had waited till experience had somewhat lessened their At page 24 they begin the statement of what may be regarded as established in electro-therapeu-Of the eight propositions laid down, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh are entirely erroneous, and the first, third, and eighth are only partially true. the whole book is crude. All such efforts as this to exalt a remedy to a position above its real value do harm, certainly to the authors, and in some respects to true scientific medicine. Sooner or later their hollowness and pretentions are exposed, and a really good therapeutic agent falls into unmerited neglect in the reaction which ensues. Electricity is just beginning to take its true position in therapeutics, and we sincerely trust that over-enthusiastic and inexperienced authors will not damage its repute by vaunting it as a cure-all.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE initial number of Messrs. George Routledge & Sons' well-heralded monthly, The Broadway, amply re-deems the seductive promises of its prospectus. The wonder that so fairly-printed and well-filled a magazine can be afforded for a sixpence is somewhat lost by the fact that our taxes upon literature force up its cost to twenty cents. Notwithstanding, it is still so cheap that it cannot fail to make itself a formidable rival to higher-priced contemporaries, few of which in their light reading can by any means bear comparison with the varied con-tents of the number before us. To Mr. Lawrence, author of Guy Livingstone, is awarded the place d'honneur,

land House, which passes more rapidly than we could wish over the history of that famous baronial estate during the centuries of its occupation by the families of baronial estate ere and Rich, its vicissitudes during the Commonwealth, and pauses at the time of its purchase by Fox, when it became the headquarters of the Whigs. To it in this capacity, and as the home of Addison, of Charles James Fox, and his nephew Henry Vassal, Lord Holland, where met the illustrious circle they gathered round With them, we are to be introduced in future chapters. out particularizing further we can assure our readers that Broadway contains a treat for almost every tastein Robert Buchanan's little poem *Charmian*, in Ernest Griset's very funny pictures of *A Wonderful Crab* and the accompanying poetical legends, in Edmund Yates's skilful sketch In the Season, or in the commencement of Second Thoughts, which rather puzzles us to make anything of it. Mr. John Hollingshead talks plainly and says things that should be said about dramatic critisays things that should be said about dramatic criticism; and Mr. W. Clark Russell, with whose name we are not familiar, has a very pleasant and thoughtful essay upon Mr. Bryant as the representative American poet. The one weak place is the Rev. C. W. Denison's English Stabilities—to wit, the Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, and The Times—which is simply purposeless platitudes expressed in as sloppy English as have ever stumbled upon in a first-class magazine. Broadway, we venture to predict, will be, in a literary aspect at least, a far from ordinary success

The Northern Monthly, despite its ill-advised change of a good and significant title for a meaningless one, has established a very clear right to live. Though it has yet had a good deal of bosh and no single article of striking force, its average level is fairly good, and it has among its regular contributors several whose articles show a combination of learning, labor, and taste that merit and must command attention. Mr. Parton concludes in this number his Past Presidential Nominations, which it would have been better for his reputation either to have left unwritten or to have kept by him until he had some thought to put into it. Mr. W. W. Sikes, inspired possi-bly by finding himself beside Mr. Parton, follows his example and makes Newark the subject of what is possibly as interesting an article as the nature of the case adm "An eminent jurist"—which, it is suggested on know not what grounds beyond the fitness of the title, means Judge Richard Stockton Field, the nephew of the victim, and again that it is Mr. John P. Stockton, the grandson-fills with some florid but otherwise unremark able oratory an article on Richard Stockton, one of the most eminent of a family which has always acted a prominent part in New Jersey affairs, whether, on the whole, to the profit or disadvantage of that state and the country, it would require delicate calculation to determine.

Mr. James W. Wall's taste for English literary and po litical history of the time of Queen Anne and preceding ages has afforded him materials for some of the mos readable articles that have appeared in the magazine.

The Humorous Element of the Early English Pulpit is the numerous Element of the Entry English Pulph is the subject of the one in this issue. Mr. John White-head has the fourth of a series of scholarly papers on The History of the English Language, which brings it down to the era of the introduction of the Saxon element; Mr. Whitehead's labors deserve a consideration dif-ferent from what can be given them in this fragmentary state, and we shall withhold our comments until they ar completed. For the rest, the article that will find most readers is another of Miss Olive Logan's delineations of theatrical manners and customs. Miss Logan has that to say which entitles her to a hearing, she has talent, in dustry, and ambition, and has made manifest that she writes it is worth one's while to read-all of which makes it a pity that some one does not convince her o the propriety of curbing the rampancy of her style and

earning the use and meaning of words.

The Historical Magazine. Henry B. Dawson. Mor-risania, N. Y. July, 1867.—It is difficult to estimate too highly the historical value of many of the original gathered up from unexpected quarters preserved from oblivion in the pages of this magazine. To those who desire to acquire a correct knowledge of facts relating to the early history of the country without taking the trouble of consulting old authorities and musty volumes, to those who find amusement in contrasting the homely dwelling-places and familiar haunts of their forefathers—such as they are described in the very interesting sketch of Harlem Fifty or Sixty Years Ago—with the changed aspect wrought in these localities by wealth and civilization; and to others whose pride of family leads them to find gratification in seeing the names of their progenitors honorably mentioned in records dating back two centuries ago—many of which will be found in the paper on New Amsterdam, contributed by the industrious and enterprising editor—the present work will prove an interesting repertory, which will become every year more valuable. From the pen of Dr. D. G. Brinton we have a curious sketch of two of the proven a fine a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and in a letter from the pen of the American absorbance and the pen of myths of the American aborigines, and in a letter from J. R. Simms a description of the Three Castles of the

amusing paper in the collection is A Chinese History of America, which, if not altogether trustworthy in point of accuracy, is at least entitled to attention from the originality of the views with which we are regarded by our Celestial brethren, and for the concise manner in which they are stated. A mandate, attributed by the Chinese historian to Washington, is worth transcribing: "If hereafter a President should covetously plot how he can seize the forts or lands of another kingdom or harass and extort the people's wealth or raise troops to gratify his personal quarrels, let all the people put him to death." In the chapter entitled Work and Materials for American History, by George H. Moore, we have some information regarding Trinity Church and its charter which is well worthy of perusal. The selections are carefully made, and there is a mass of information collected in this work which may be referred to in after times by all who seek for archæological information about persons, places, and things belonging to New York.

Hours at Home. Edited by J. M. Sherwood. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1867.—The September number of this most acceptable contribution to magazine literature is in all respects worthy of the popularity acquired by those which preceded it; it is ably and judiciously edited, and unexceptionable in its moral tone. The first article, on *Physical Pain*, being one of a series The first article, on Physical Pain, being one of entitled Moral Uses of Dark Things, is strikingly original and describe to be seriously considered. "It is a inal, and deserves to be seriously considered. "It is a very important use of pain," says the writer, Dr. Bushnell, "that it prepares some of the highest possibilities and most fruitful occasions of character. It never misses observation that pain is the pungent educator of that sturdiest and most sublime virtue, fortitude." Tom Ho-gan's Great Fortune is a chapter of such vicissitudes as it often falls to the lot of man to experience, and the narra-tion is extremely well given. Sandy Scott is an interesting sketch, and a quaint but truthful picture of the Scotch Presbyterian who familiarly but not irreverently mingles religious phrases with daily converse on ordinary topics.

The Diary and Letters of Sarah Pierpont are continued. in the present number, and equal in interest those which appeared before; one especially, written in 1756, relating to the birth and childhood of Aaron Burr, is very curious Pilgrimage and Cholera affords a very clear statement of the causes that have induced the wide-spreading pestilence which yearly threatens us, but without, he suggesting a remedy. Sleep and Death, by S. B. Hunt, M.D., is thoughtfully written, and will well repay attentive perusal. In the article entitled The Agricultural Resources of California there is much valuable informa-tion clearly and concisely conveyed; it is written by one thoroughly acquainted with the subject, who is not given to exaggeration, but who fully appreciates the importance of the commercial metropolis of the Pacific. The number closes pleasantly with a cheerful sketch called Minister's Sunshine, and a few pretty verses.

The Old Guard. New York: Van Eerie, Horton & Co. 1867.—Mr. John Esten Cooke, the author of an able and spirited sketch of the battles of Virginia, and the veteran novelist W. Gilmore Simms, seem to be sadly out of place when they appear in print in company with the author who draws a parallel between the public career of Domitian and Lincoln in language too vile and disgusting for criticism. Mr. Lincoln's character requires no defence from such miserable aspersions, and we feel assured that the warmest partisans of the South could never be so wanting in self-respect as to endorse opinions and sanction personal abuse equally degrading to the writer and harmless to the memory of the man so shamefully assailed. The article on the Mongret Republics of America contains much that is true mingled with extreme bitterness and unnecessary vituperation, and is characterized by similar bad taste to that which

pervades the first article in the number.

The Edinburgh Review for July. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company. 1867.—It would scarcely be possible for this well-conducted review to contain anything deficient in literary merit, and it must be acknowledged that the present number is up to the usual standard of excellence, and has its just proportion of valuable papers, commencing with an able article on the Early Administration of George the Third. Historical whitewashing is an art which has been called into existence in the present century, and perhaps George the Third is as much entitled to the benefit of the process as his illustrious predecessors, Richard the Third and Henry the Eighth; at least he excelled them in the exercise of the domestic virtues, however deficient he may have been in the qualifications needful to make an efficient ruler. The review of Professor Rodgers' History of Agriculture and Prices in England from 1259 to 1793 contains information of great value to the student of political economy; and article 4-which treats of the co cil of Constantinople—is the production of a clear-head judicious, and well-informed man, thoroughly versed in theological lore, and is particularly appropriate at this moment of unusual interest in Church matters; there are suggestions in this paper worthy of the serious considand he gives the first instalment of a florid romance of the days of chivalry which promises to be "thrilling." Mohawk Indians, with some information concerning the The Rev. J. C. M. Bellew gives the first chapter of Hol-red skins which is very pleasantly given. The most ton's History of Scotland does ample justice to that industrious but by no means brilliant writer, whose iconoclastic tendencies may find admirers among a large class of readers of similar inclining, but whose many inaccuracies deprive his history of the value which would attach to a more truthful record. The article on the Military Institutions of France, with which the number closes, is eminently suggestive, and contains facts drawn from authentic sources bearing upon a subject just now of vital interest to the French nation.

In the last number of *The Art Journal* which we have received we find the fifth instalment of the exquisitely illustrated catalogue of artistic contributions to the Paris Exhibition, the illustrations this month being chiefly of exhibition, the mustrations this month being chierly of specimens of vertu in glass, porcelain, bronze, and jewelry. The steel engravings are "The Novice," a lovely nun with doves, but a poor background, and "The Scribes reading the Chronicle to Ahasuerus," from a painting by H. O'Neil, A.R.A., in which one is at a loss whether most to admire the management of the moonlight on the one side and the lamp-light on the other, or the grouping and postures of the figures—admirable in both respects it certainly is. In the letterpress, which of late has not often been interesting, the Rev. E. L. Cutts's Knights of the Middle Ages and, still more, a paper on the Belgian and Dutch schools of painting, form an exception to their uninviting surroundings.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.—The Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Compiled under the direction of her Majesty the Queen. By Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Grey. Pp. xxlii., 371. 1867. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct. BLISS & Co., New York. —Beyond the Mississippi. By Albert D. Richardson. Pp. xvi., 1279, 1267.

572.

SELBY & DULANY, Baltimore.—The Memoirs of General Turner
Ashby and his Compeers. By Rev. James B. Avirett. Pp.

X., 408.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New York.—Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Living New York Physicians. By Samuel W. Francis. Pp. 223. 1867.

G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.—Renshawe: A Novel. By the author of Mary Brandegee. Edited by Cuyler Pine. Pp. 384. 1867.

384. 1867.
D. & J. Sadlier, New York.—The Heiress of Kilorgan; or, Evenings with the Old Geraldines. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Pp. vl., nings with 420. 1867.

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G. W. CARLETON & Co., New York.—Avery Glibun; or, Between Two Fires. By Orpheus C. Kerr. Pp. 301. 1807.

HILTON & Co., New York.—Ambrose Feeit; or, The Peer and the Printer. By Thomas Dunn English. Pp. 133. 1807.

A SIMPSON & Co., New York.—Memorial on Personal Representation. Addressed to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York. By the Personal Representation Society. Pp. 11. 1867.

Report to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York on Personal Representation. By Simon Stern. Pp. 47. 1867.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., New York.—A Sermon. By the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of New York. Pp. 32. 1867.

FROM THE AUTHOR.—Allegiance and Citizenship. An Enquiry into the Claim of European Governments to exact Military Service of Naturalized Citizens of the United States. By George H. Yeaman, U. S. Minister, Copenhagen. Pp. 50. 1867.

We have also received current numbers of the following maga-

We have also received current numbers of the following magazines: The Herald of Health, The Broadway, The Sailor's Magazine, The Eclectic Magazine, Hours at Home, The Galaxy—New York; The American Naturalist—Salem.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.—A History of Rome. By Henry G. Liddell, D.D. Illustrated. Pp. x., 768. 1867.

A History of Englaud. By David Hume. Abridged. Illustrated. Pp. xvi., 789. 1867.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By William Smith, LL.D. Abridged. Illustrated. Pp. xxviii., 677. 1867.

By William Smith, LL.D. Abridged. Illustrated. Pp. xxviii., 677. 1867.

A History of France. Illustrated. Pp. xii., 730. 1867.

A History of Greece, with supplementary chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By William Smith, LL.D. Revised, with Appendix, by George W. Greene, A.M. Illustrated. Pp. xxxiv., 704. 1867.

A Smaller History of Rome. By William Smith, LL.D. Illustrated. Pp. xxx., 365.

A Smaller History of Greece. By William Smith, LL.D. Illustrated. Pp. xxx., 248.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language. By William J. Knapp, A.M. Pp. xii., 502. 1864.

Chrestomathie Français. A French Reading Book. By William J. Knapp, A.M. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Pp. iv., 482.

Thucydides. Recensuit Joannes Gulielmus Donaldson, S.T.P., Coll. S.S. Trin. Apud Cantabr. Quondam Socius. 2 vols. Vol. I. Pp. xxviii., 335. Vol. II. Pp. 298.

Euripides. Ex Recensione Frederici A. Paley. Accessit verborum et nominum index. 3 vols. Pp. vl., 364; xii., 292; xii., 394. 1861.

Herodotus. Recensuit Josephus Williams Blakesley, S.T.B. 2 vols. Vol. I. Pp. viii., 362. 1861. Vol. II. Pp. 384. 1861.

Herodotus. Recensuit Josephus Williams Blakesley, S.T.B. 2 vols. Vol. I. Pp. viii., 362, 1861, Vol. II, Pp. 1865

ontis Anabasis. Recensuit J. F. Macmichael, A.B.

Aenophontis Anabasis. Recensuit J. F. Macmichael, A.B. Pp. 224. 1863.

T. Lucreti Carl de Rerum Natura Libri Sex. Recognovit Hugo A. J. Munro, M.A. Pp. xl., 190. 1861.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Cato Major sive de Senectute, Lælius sive de Amicitia, et Epistolæ Selectæ. Recensuit G. Long. Pp. 112. 1867.

Quinti Horatti Flacci Opera Omnia. Ex recensione A. J. MacCane. Pp. vili., 211.

acCane. Pp. viii., 211.
Publii Vergilli Maronis Opera. Ex recensione J. Conington,

Publit Vergilii Maronis Opera, La Leccanda A.M. Pp. vi., 338.
C. Julii Cessaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico. Recognovit Geo, Long, M.A. Pp. 187.
C. Salusti Crispi Catalina et Jugurtha. Recognovit Geo. Long, M.A. Pp. 1v., 112. 1863.

Æschylus. Ex novissima recensione Frederici A. PaleyAccessit verborum quæ præcipæ notanda sunt et nominum index. Pp. viii., 372. 1864.

Principia Latina: Part I. A First Latin Course. Comprehading Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book. With vocabularies. Part. II. A First Latin Reading Book. With a Short Introduction to Roman Antiquities. Notes and a Dictionary. By William Smith, LL.D. Revised by H. Drisler, LL.D. Pp. xii., 187; xxiv., 375. 1867.

A Treatise on Astronomy, Spherical and Physical. With Astronomical Problems, and Solar, Lunar, and other Astronomical Tables. For the use of Colleges and Scientific Schools. By William A. Norton, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering in Yale College. Fourth Edition. Revised, Remodelled, and Enlarged. Pp. xiv., 443, 115.

A Treatise on Astronomy. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. Pp. viii., 338.

Elements of Place and Schooled Trigonometer. With Pop. 407.

A Treatise on Astronomy. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. 1 p. viii., 338.

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. With their applications to Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. Twenty-fifth Edition. Pp. vi., 193; xvi., 150. 1867.

Elements of Geometry, and Conic Sections. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. Twenty-eighth Edition. Pp. vi., 234. 1867.

A Treatise on Algebra. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. Twenty-fifth Edition. Pp. viii., 339. 1862.

A Treatise on Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. Tenth Edition. Pp. x., 331.

Elements of Natural Philosophy. Designed for Academies and High Schools. By Elias Loomis, LL.D. With three hundred and sixty illustrations. Fifth Edition. Pp. xii., 351.

351.

Natural History. For the use of Schools and Families. By Worthington Hooker, M.D. Illustrated by nearly three hundred engravings. Pp. xi., 382.

A Text-book on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. For the use of Schools and Families. By John C. Draper, M.D. With one hundred and seventy illustrations. Pp. xviil., 300. 1866.

A Text-book on Physiology. For the use of Schools and Colleges. Being an abridgement of the Author's larger work on Human Physiology. By John William Draper, M.D., LL.D. Illustrated with nearly one hundred and fifty wood engravings. Pp. iv., 376.

Industrated with nearly one analysis ings. Pp. iv., 376.

Science for the School and Family: Part I. Natural Philosophy. By W. Hooker, M.D. Illustrated. Pp. ix., 346.

Part II. Chemistry. By the same. Illustrated. Pp. vi.,

Part II. Chemistry. By the same. Illustrated. Pp. vi., 435.

Science for the School and Family: Part 3. Mineralogy and Geology. By Worthington Hooker, M.D. Illustrated by nearly two hundred engravings. Pp. vi., 360. 1866.

First Book in Chemistry. By the same. Illustrated. Pp. viii., 231.

The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. By William Paley, D.D. Complete in one volume. Pp. viii., 350. Bishop Butler's Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. With an Analysis, left unfinished, by the late Rev. Robert Emory, D.D. Completed and edited, with a life of Bishop Butler, notes and index, by G. B. Crooks. Pp. xc., 368. 1867.

First Lessons in Numbers in the Natural Order. By John II. French, Ll.D. Pp. 120. 1866.

Method of Philological Study of the English Language. By Francis A. March. Pp. iv., 118. 1867.

The English Language in its Elements and Forms. Abridged. For Schools and Families. By W. C. Fowler, Ll.D. To which is added Professor March's Method of Philological Study of the English Language. Pp. xiv., 381, 118.

The English Language in its Elements and Forms. With a History of its Origin and Developement. Designed for use in Colleges and Schools. Revised and enlarged. By W. C. Fowler, Ll.D. Pp. xxxxii., 796.

Primary Speller. By Marcius Willson. Pp. iv., 80.

Larger Speller. With Definitions. By the same. Pp. 48.

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The School and Family Primer. By the same. Pp. 48.
The First Reader. By the same. Pp. 82.
The Second Reader. By the same. Pp. 154.
The Third Reader. Intermediate. By the same. Pp. vi.,

16.
The Third Reader. By the same. Pp. vi., 264.
A Fourth Reader. Intermediate. Pp. vi., 312.
The Fourth Reader. Pp. vi., 360.
The Fifth Reader. By the same. Pp. x., 538.
A System of Geography. By Sidney E. Morse. Pp. 72.

1864.
Suellon & Co., New York.—First Lessons in Greek. By Rev. Peter Bullions. Pp. iv., 204.
A Greek Reader. Adapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar. By the same. Pp. v., 539.
The Principles of Greek Grammar. By the same. Revised by A. C. Kendrick, D.D. Pp. xix., 433.
Latin Lessons. By Bullions and Morris. Pp. viii., 248.
The Principles of Latin Grammar. By the same. Pp. viii., 290.

The Principles of Latin Grammar.

390.

Sallust's History of the Conspiracy of Catiline and The Jugarthine War. By the Rev. Peter Bullions. Pp. viii., 267. The First Six Books of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. By the same. Pp. x., 367.

Select Orations of M. Tullius Cicero. By the same. Pp. 21.1

nents of the German Language. By Elias Peissner. Pp. xii., 240, lxxiv.
A New Method of Learning the French Language. By Prof.

A New Method of Learning the French Language. By Prof. Jean Gustave Keetels. Pp. 384.

Juvenile Arithmetic. By John F. Stoddard. Pp. 71.

Rudiments of Arithmetic. By the same. Pp. 188.

American Intellectual Arithmetic. By the same. Pp. 176.

Practical Arithmetic. By the same. Pp. 336.

A Higher Arithmetic. By A. Schuyler, A.M. Pp. 476.

Common School Grammar. By Rev. Peter Bullions, D.D.

Pp. 142

An Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Lan-

An Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Language. By the same. Pp. 258.

First Book in Physiology. By Worthington Hooker, M.D.

Illustrated. Pp. v., 191.

Human Physiology. By the same. Pp. xl., 454.

Illustrated Common School Astronomy. By John Brocklesby, A.M. Pp. viii., 174.

Elements of Astronomy. By the same. Illustrated. Pp. xii., 336.

The Young Citizen's Manual. By Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 134.

The Science of Government in connection with American Institutions. By the same. Pp. 248.

APPLETON & Co., New York.—A Primary Arithmetic. By G. P. Quackenbos, A.M. Illustrated. Pp. 108.

An Elementary Arithmetic. By the same. Pp. 134.

A Practical Arithmetic. By the same. Pp. 135.

The Progressive Fractical Arithmetic. By Horatio N. Robinson, Ll.D. Pp. 456.

A Common School Grammar of the English Language. By Simon Kerl, A.M. Pp. 350.
Union Fourth Reader. By Charles W. Sanders. Pp. xii.,

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.—Physiology and Laws of Health. By Edward Jarvis, M.D. Pp. 427.
 Introductory Course of Natural Philosophy. By William G. Peck, LL.D. Illustrated. Pp. 503.
 Physical and Intermediate Geography. In two parts. By James Monteith. Pp. 91.

 E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia.—A Grammar of the Latin Language. For the Use of Schools. By William Bingham, A.M. Pp. 392. 1867.

Pp. 392. nar of the English Language. For the Use of Schools

and Academies. By William Bingham, A.M. Pp. 207, 1868.
A System of Modern Geography. By S. Augustus Mitchell.

Pp. 456, 1867.

Mitchell's Modern Atlas. Drawn and engraved expressly to illustrate Mitchell's New School Geography. By the same.

LITERARIANA.

THE HOMERIC question has just been reopened in elaborate arguments by two enthusiastic scholars holding precisely opposite opinions. The one, a Mr. John (Ἰωάννος) N. Balettas, has published a book of 400 quarto pages in modern Greek, entitled 'Ομήςου Βίος καὶ Ποιήματα, in which he reviews the opinions of ancients and moderns upon the existence of Homer and the authorship of his poems. The other, Mr. F. A. Paley, having broached in a preface to his edition of the *Iliad* a new theory,* asserting the compilation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, as they now are, at about the time of Herodotus, and this having been rather summarily dismissed by The Athenaum, writes at some length to that journal enforcing his views.

Mr. Balettas begins by showing that many of the staple assertions respecting Homer are without founda-tion, some having come through a pseudo-Herodotus and a pseudo-Plutarch; that many of the conflicting opinions as to the date at which he lived are due to the misapprehensions of chroniclers; that the circumstance to which most importance is to be attached as a clue is Homer's silence about the return of the Heracleids (legendary, and therefore dateless, but placed by Thucydides-eighty years after the Trojan War, i. e., B.C. 1104), to which, runs the argument, he must have alluded had he written after that event. He then proceeds to deride the proposed derivations of "Homer"—όμοῦ εἶφειν " to string rogether," δ μὴ ὁρῶν indicative of an assemblage of blind poets; to enlarge upon the numerous hoaxes which have at various times been perpetrated upon Homerolo-gists, among which he includes the story that Pisistratus caused the scattered parts of the poems to be assembled and arranged; and to describe the five theories about the Homeric poems. The first of these is the Greek one and his own (the others being merely outgrowths of and his own (the others being merely outgrowns or sceptical cleverness), that they were the actual produc-tions of a real ancient bard. Of the remaining four (the "chorizontic," "Wolfian," "diamelistic," and "diamne-moneutic") he disposes in detail by arguing (2) that there are no greater differences between the *Iliad* and the Odyssey than must needs be between the work of a poet in his prime and in his old age, and that there is such unity and consistency of scheme in the *Iliad* that it could not have been the work of more than one man; while as to the rest (3, 4, 5) they disappear with the objection originated by Josephus, endorsed by Scaliger, and used by Wolfe and all his followers in disbelief, viz., that writing was not known until ages after Homer. Mr. Balettas meets this in a way that would have saved a great deal of trouble to those writers who have attrib-uted the preservation of the poems to the prodigious memories of the rhapsodists (see Grote, xxi.) Herodotus, he says, testifies to very ancient written oracles and Cadmæan inscriptions; Diodorus, Strabo, Plutarch, Pausanias, in the capacity of archæologists, confirm

Pausanias, in the capacity of archæologists, confirm

* At least, we believe it to be new and to be of Mr. Paley's origination. It is, however, pretty much the work of an industrious lifetime to sufficiently lamiliarize one's self with the various opinions which have been advanced in this controversy to speak with certainty. As there are other subjects which claim attention in this issue of The Round Table, we shall content ourselves simply with epitomizing the views of these gentlemen, without attempting to enlarge upon whatever little knowledge we may have of the matter, or to advance or defend the faith that is in us respecting it. If any of our readers desire to acquaint themselves with what has been written about this thing—on which, having ideas of our own about the comparative importance of studies and not being anxious to court intellectual distraction, we distinctly decline to enter—we may refer them to the writings, on the anti-Homeric-individuality side, of Vico (Scienza Nuova). Cassubon, Bentley, Perrault, Hedelin, Heyne, F. A. Wolfe (Prolegomena), Wood, Frederick Jacobs, Lachmann, Hermann (Wiener, Juhrbücher, 54), Wm. Müller (Homerische Vorschule), B. Thiersch, Boeckh; on the pro-Homer side, Nitzsch, O. Müller, Welcker, Ulricl, Lange, Goethe, Payne-Knight, Col. Mure (History of Greek Literature), Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (Studies on Homer and the Momeric Age). Anybody who wants to find out what it is all about, and to gain some idea of the state of the case without becoming dazed and bewildered, will do well to read chap, xxi. of Mr. George Grote's History of Greece, President Felton's article in the New American Cyclopedia being entirely ex parte.

this; Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides speak of writing in times antecedent to the Trojan war. pith of Mr. Balettas' book, to its long article whereon The Saturday Review adds some funny examples of his modern Greek. 'Ο 'Ολλανδός κόμης, for instance, means Lord Holland, who is also referred to as a Dutch nobleman; there is likewise an allusion to the new translation rov $\Lambda \delta \rho dov$ $\Delta \delta \rho dov$. —which reminds one of traditions that the boards which conduct certain competitive examinations have been known to pass, with commendations for the celerity with which their task was performed, graceless candidates who simply changed the English

passage into the Greek character.

Mr. Paley's argument is long and concise, and it will repay any one interested in the matter to procure No. 2076 of The Athenaum, since we cannot do it justice in a condensed statement. After having "gone into this question for many years past with the greatest pains and care," he arrives at the conclusions that the poems date from only about B.C. 400-some four centuries later than the most popularly accepted date and that indicated by Herodotus ("four hundred years before my time;" Herod. II., 53), and some seven centuries later than the date claimed by Mr. Balettas, and that they are not the work of any one man. His argument is in brief the following:
(1.) That the texts of the *Riad* and *Odysscy* represent two eras of the Greek language, four centuries apart, marked by as great changes as have taken place in English from e time of Chaucer to our own; the former that of the genuine ancient epic, when affixes and suffixes were most used, and the digamma was a regularly employed letter; the second that of the ordinary Ionic, employed from the time of Herodotus, containing idioms of the time of Plato and Aristophanes, and from which the digamma had disappeared. (2.) That the language of Homer and Herodto prove in detail and at length;" but that—in view of the great lingual changes which took place in a single century between the tragic writers and Plato, Aristotle and Demosthenes, the material difference of Greek inscriptions of B.C. 500 from those of B.C. 300, or such a change as made the Latin of B.C. 200 unintelligible to Romans of the Augustan age—it is impossible that these two writers could have been four centuries apart, whereas an imitator and compiler of the Homeric poems, working at the time of Herodotus, could have combined the texts and endowed them with an archaic appearance, as has been done repeatedly in English literature. (3.) That the accepted theory involves a belief that the *lliad* and *Odyssey* remained unchanged from n.c. 776 or thereabouts, and that the numerous epics containing other episodes of the Trojan War were suggested by or supplementary to them. But in the older poets—Hesiod, Theognis, Solon, Tyriseus—there is no evidence that our Homer had ever been heard of; where Pindar and the three tragic poets allude to what has been supposed to be Homer, their accounts differ materially from those of our Homer, while Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle, referring to the same events, quote Homer as it is now; scenes which are most admired in Homer—e. g., the meeting of Hector and Andromache, the loves of Ulysses and Calypso, of Achil les and Briseis—are unknown to poets who made most use of Homeric subjects; finally, that our Homer evident-ly presupposes a knowledge of characters and facts which Pindar and the tragic poets found in the ancient epics, and alludes to them as to things familiar, and as if no part of his story were really new. Whence Homer, as it now stands, must have been later than these. (4.) That of the thousands of painted Greek vases in existence, the older ones illustrate subjects from Pindar and others, while only those of later date than B.C. 400 bear Homeric illustrations. (5.) That there is abundant evidence in Herodotus and poets preceding him that a Homer was popular as an author of poems about Troy and Thebes, and that to him were attributed an indefinite number of epics which the rhapsodists had adopted from anonymous bards, Pindar saying (Pyth. III., 112) that "Nestor and the Lycian Sarpedon we know of from loudly-recited epics, such as cunning artists have put together." From this popularity it would happen that where the various ballads, sung by the bards, came to be put in writing and joined in one, the name of Homer would be attached to them. Mr. Paley, it is perhaps necessary to add, is "quite willing to grant that the general subject-matter of our poems may be of almost any antiquity." His argument extends only to "the present form of the poems, and by form I mean style, diction, and language." and language.

In Trübner's Literary Record is the following statement of the present condition of the Pacific press, which is sufficiently important, as an evidence of the rapid growth during the twenty years since the first Califor-nian newspaper was printed, to merit permanent preservation :

"In San Francisco there are twelve dallies, one tri-weekly, and forty-one weeklies. Part of the latter are printed in French, Spanish, and Italian. In the remainder of that state—twelve dailies, one tri-weekly,

and seven-three weeklies.

"In Oregon-three dailies and nineteen weeklies.

"In Nevada—four dailies and six weeklies.

"In Washington Territory—eight weeklies.

"In Idaho—one dally, one tri-weekly, and three weeklies.

"In Utah—two dailies, one semi-weekly, and two weeklies.
"In Colorado—one daily and one weekly.
"In Montana—one tri-weekly and one weekly.
"In British Columbia—three dailies and five weeklies.
"In British Columbia—three dailies and five weeklies.
"In Sandwich Islands—two English and two Hawatian weeklies, and two monthlies—in all six papers.
"The total comprises 214 papers. The advertisements paid for in San Francisco exceed 400,000 dollars per annum. The weekly circulation of all the city papers exceeds 22,000 copies. The circulation of the three English papers printed in Honolulu (Advertiser, Gazette, and Friend) is about 2,200 copies, and that of the three Hawatian papers (Kuokoa, Au Okoa, and Alaula) 7,800—in all 10,000 copies, among a population of 5,000 foreigners and 60,000 Hawatians."

A PRETTY little poem called Undergraduate Orioles appeared some time since in *The Round Table*. It has since been deliberately stolen, without credit, by at least fifty papers throughout the country. The latest delin-quents which have come under our notice are The New York Evening Telegram and The San Francisco News Letter. Either may be innocent so far as The Round Table is concerned, since they may have found the poem uncredited in another paper; but in such case, why not credit it to that other paper? Is there a freemasonry among these brigands of the press which enables then to see when a robbery has been committed and leads them to agree to share the spoil with whoever will consent to abet them in defrauding the original owner?

GENERAL WILLIAM SCHOULER'S History of Massachu setts in the Rebellion is passing through the press and will shortly be given to the public. Few have had the opportunities of Gen. Schouler, whether as regards his offi-cial position as Adjutant-General of Massachusetts during war or his intimate relations with prominent men, to acquire a minute and accurate view of the tremendous struggle now happily ended; and his ripe experience as a journalist and author well qualifies him to put in judicious and attractive shape the materials thus colle From knowledge of a portion of Gen. Schouler's work we have been led to believe that our expectations, based upon his admitted capacity, will not be disappointed, and that this History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion will prove one of the most substantially valuable contributions to the authentic annals of America's most trying epoch.

MR. WILLIAM SWINTON is about to complete his con tributions to the war literature—by far the best which have appeared—by writing an exhaustive history of the war, for which he has been perfecting his information by outhern tour, from which he has just returned.

JEREMIAH DAY, D.D., LL.D., ex-President of Yale Colege, died at his home in New Haven last week, in the lege, died at his home in New Haven last week, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. For more than half acentury he was, with but slight intervals, connected with Yale, as student, tutor, mathematical professor, and president, in which latter capacity he did the college distinguished service, as Dr. Dwight's successor, from 1817 until 1846, when ill-health forced him to abandon active data. Until within a very few years his face in the duty. Until within a very few years his face in the college chapel was a familiar one to the students, who, despite their sincere abhorrence of his mathematical text-books, regarded the venerable scholar with unaffected reverence and esteem.

IN A QUARRY.

Beat, beat, beat,
I toil in a quarry alone,
Till the day goes under the sea
I hammer and rift the stone,

Beat, beat, beat,
Will never the truth be known?
With every blow my life
Goes into the stolid stone.

Beat, beat, beat, To-morrow the visitors come; Whatever may happen, my blocks, To them be never so dumb!

Beat, beat, beat, You have gathered about my knee, When the dear, indifferent night Held nothing so sweet for me.

Beat, beat, beat,
O hearts that have hope with you there!
By the altar my hand hath hewn,
In the rapture and pause of prayer,

(Beat, beat, beat,) In the lull of the hymn, ye hear As it were an imprisoned heart,
O'erlaboring somewhere near.

Beat, beat, beat,
Ye may build whatever ye will,
But mark it, a ruin will creep
O'er column and cope and sill.

Mons. A. Geffroy, who devoted some eight months to diligent researches in the Swedish libraries, where he found works nearly unknown out of that country, has added to the valuable books which grew from his expedition another, entitled Gustave III. et la Cour de France, which would seem to be a work of no small interest, if we may judge from the account given of it by The Chronicle, from which we quote:

had been till then. The old society, says M. Geffroy, was preparing to die well. The reforming example of Lewis XVI, was imitated throughout Europe. Almost every state had a mimic Turgot. In Sweden this regenerated influence of French ideas was personlified in Gustavus III., during twenty years, from the revolution which made him absolute until he fell, in his mask, before the muffled pistol of Ankarstroem. Except his love for France, M. Geffroy finds little to praise in his hero. When Gustavus visited Rome he assured Pius VI. that nothing had made Sweden Lutheran but the desire of the kings to secure all the ecclesiastical patronage. He appears to have left such a favorable impression at the Papal court that it was believed in 1734 that his intercession would obtain a cardinal's hat for Talleyrand. . . The latter portion [of the book] is important for the diplomatic history of the French Revolution; . . and he gives sketches of several Swedes who played a part in Paris. One of these was the Baron de Staci, who was appointed ambassador in order to help him to obtain the hand of Necker's daughter. M. Geffroy publishes several of the letters which she addressed to Gustavus on events at the French court. Another was the handsome Fersen. M. Geffroy refuses to believe the story that has been told so often in connection with his name; but he gives a letter from the Swedish envoy, dated April 10, 173, which does not exactly sustain his view. He shows that Fersen was guilty of fatal imprudence in the management of the king's flight."

CORRESPONDENTS are frequently eccentric personages.

CORRESPONDENTS are frequently eccentric p The London Spectator has an Australian one who adopts the curious signature of "Wild Ass." He has several close connections among the watering-place correspondents of New York journals.

The same paper is developing a turn for epigram.
From Kinglake to Carlyle the Emperor Napoleon III. has received some queer names, been described in various ways. The Spectator's latest way is to call him "a pale enigma with a tendency to sea-green."

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co. announce as in preparation, among other works, the following contributions to Oriental literature: a re-written and greatly enlarged edition of the first part of the Original Sanskrit Texts, illustrative of the Hindoos, their religion and institutions, collected, translated, and elucidated by J. Muir, D.C.L., this part being devoted to mythical and legendary ac counts of the creation of man and the origin of castes;— and a revision, with notes and introduction by Martin Haug, Ph.D., late superintendent of Sanskrit studies and professor of Sanskrit in the Poona College, India, of Two Old Glossaries—Zand Pahlavi and Pahlavi Pazend, edited in the original character, with a transliteration in Roman letters, an English translation, and alphabetical indexes, by Destur Hoshengji Jamasgji, High-priest of the Parsis in Malwa, India, a work published by order of the Government of Bombay.

Dr. Brugsch, the Prussian consul at Cairo, has pre-pared a dictionary of Egyptian hieroglyphics containing the explanation of nearly six hundred signs, which is preparing for publication at Göttingen.

M. PHILABETE CHASLES has unearthed in Belgium me fifty unpublished letters of Voltaire

M. Guizor is at work upon the third volume of his Méditations Religieuses.

LOUISA MÜHLBACH "-Mrs. Clara Mundt-pleased, no doubt, by the rare success of her novels in this country, is about to make a lecturing tour here, accompanied by her younger daughter.

MR. EDMUND OLLIER-whom we last had occasion to mention as the writer of some interesting reminiscences of Charles Lamb—is about to publish a volume of Poems from the Greek Mythology, and Miscellaneous Poems, many of which have already appeared in The Athenaum, Household Words, and other periodicals.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ΤΟ THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE: Longlellow's translation of Von Logau's version of the ancient proverb in Greek, "'Οκὲ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι

cient proverb in Greek, "Όκε θεῶν ἀλέωναι μύλοι, ἀλέωναι δὲ λεπτά"—"The millstones of the gods grind late, but grind fine;" and in Latin, "Sero molunt deorum molœ"—"The mills of the gods grind slowly," has become a familiar quotation.

Your correspondent, R. F., in The Round Table of July 6, quotes from Padre de Isla's Friar Gerund a sentence attributing the saying to Plutarch, who is not the author, but who alludes to the proverb in the last sentence of the third section of his treatise, "Περί των ὑπο τοῦ θείουβρασέως τιμωρουμένων"—"Concerning those whom God is slow in punishing." The sentence is as follows: ""Ωστ' ουκ ὁρῶ, τί χρήσιμον Ενεστί τοῦς ἐψιὸ σὴ τοῦτοις ἀλεῖν λεγουένους μύλους τοῦ θεῶν βοὰν θεῶν καθ θε τοις δψε ση τούτοις άλειν λεγομένοις μύλοις των θεων, και

τοῖς ὀψὲ σὴ τούτοις ἀλεῖν λεγομένοις μύλοις τῶν θεῶν, καὶ ποιοῦσι τὴνσίκην ἀμαυράν, καὶ τὸν φό, λου ἐζετηλον τῆς κακίας." See the Leipzig edition, 1823, vol. 1v., p. 4, Piutarchi Moralia. In Plutarch's Morals (vol. iv., fifth edition, London, 1718), this treatise is translated by J. Phillips, Gent., who renders this sentence as follows: "So that I cannot conceive what benefit there is in these grindstones of the gods, which are said to grind so late, as thereby celestial punishment is obscured, and the awo of evil-doing rendered vain and despicable."

This sentence of Plutarch is quoted by Erasmus in his Adages, who appears never to have seen the Greek proverb, which was found in the writings of Sextus Empiricus. An edition of this treatise of Plutarch was published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1844, edited by Prof. H. B. Hackett, a second edition of which has just been issued. I believe Plutarch's Morals have never been republished in this country.

TROY, July 23, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE SIR: Some time since there appeared, "After the death of Lewis XV. a marked change can be traced in the literature as well as in the government of France. The tone grew less frivolous. Montesquieu and Rousseau balanced the influence of Voltaire. Ideas of reform, of benevolence, of civic virtue became as fashionable as uncleanness and irreligion in a reply to a Nots and Query. Is this quite consistent, and

which of your judgements are we to accept as final? I do not think the dictionaries authorize the word, though I have not at hand the means of verifying my assumption.

Respectfully, Dubitans.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1867.

Our correspondent must be mistaken. We never deprecated the use of the word "bosh," which is perfectly good English, though originally, we think, a Turkish word signifying "nothing." In this, however, we may be mistaken. Webster traces it to German Boese, a trifle, and Italian bozzo, a rough stone.

To the Editor of the Round Table:

She: Allow me to present you with a rare specimen of English, which, as a "curiosity of literature," seems worthy of preservation. It appears on a sign in Fourteenth Street, and, except the name, is an exact copy of the same. Your respectfully,

J. P. REEVE.

M. SCHWEITZER, FUR DYER DYED AND BLANDET.

[ALL KINDS OF FURS.]
All Fur Articles wich lost its Color will be restored to Nature.
New York, July 18, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

RIE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

i. In the charming introduction to poor George Arnold's

ns, Mr. William Winter quotes these lines:

"Like clouds that sweep yon mountain summit,

Or waves that own no carbing hand,

So fast does brother follow brother

From sunlight to the sunless land."

They sound to me very much like Aubrey De Vere, but I am unable to place them. Cannot some of your correspondents help me?
Yours, C.

New York, July 21, 1867.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

Sin: Who will enlighten me as to the etymology of the word

brigade"?

I should like to know also where I can procure the music of falbrook s'en va-t-en guerre. Respectfully, R. Talbrook s'en va-t-en guerre. New York, July 20, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

Sin: I am not aware that any one has asked you the meaning of the slang phrase, "Everything goes lovely, and the goose hangs high;" but doubtless many besides myself have wondered what the allusion might be. The Journal, of this city, explains that it is derived from; the Southern sport (!) of "Gander-pulling," which is performed thus:

is performed thus:

"A gander was stripped of his plumage, made suitably oleaginous, especially about the head and neck, and suspended from the branch of a free over the highway, at a proper height, being tightly tied by the feet to prevent his becoming too easy a prize to the contestant for the high honor of wrenching him from his fastenings. The game was then to ride furiously at the mark, and, seizing it by the greased head or neck, attempt to bear it away. This was literal 'gander pulling'. As the crowd entered into the spirit of the occasion, and the high-hanging goose eluded every successive attempt to wreat him from his pendent position, the glee and fun would become more and more uprorious and ge-lorious, and we can well imagine how an enthusiastic spectator or participant might describe the affair to an absent enquirer, and sum up by exclaiming: 'Everything was lovely, and the goose hung high!' Yours, J.

Synacuse, N. Y., July 90, 1807.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

SIR: In The Hound Tuble of July 27, H. S. D. says: . . " Still custom seems to have established the use of with in such connection." In the same column, Mr. G. W. Eveleth begins a paragraph with a similar form of expression, namely: " In this connection.

it occurs to me," etc. In Littell's Living Age of the same date the editor says, "We are glad of an opportunity to say a word in this connection." I am surprised to find this expression in an article by so good a writer as Mr. Eveleth; but, perhaps, custom has established its use here. "In this connection "—meaning in connection with this subject—is, in England, supposed to be the peculiar property of Diesenting clergymen. Is its use by good writers common in this country.

Very respectfully, etc. William Evelyn.

New Orleans, La, July 30, 1867.

We cannot agree with Mr. Evelyn in his proscription of the phrase, which seems to us to be an expressive one for which

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE :

there is no substitute.

SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me by whom is published a good edition of Danle, Cary's translation, and oblige,
Respectfully yours,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29, 1867.

Cary's Dante (Inferno only), in the large and sumptuous edition which contains Gustave Doré's illustrations, is published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin. A small and cheap, though very sightly and good edition, is published by Bohn. Either may be had of any of the importers of English books.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:
SIR: Trio is a synonym for the musical term alternativo, viz., that second movement which (played in alternation with the principal movement enables the orchestra to continue the performance ad Whitum. The trio, being usually softer and more melodious, has been written in three parts only; but the term remains merely technical when the composition is arranged for a many-varied instrument, such as the plano.

CINCINNATI, July 28, 1867.

varied instrument, such as the plano.

CINCINNATI, July 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Very entertaining article in your issue for July 27, on Figures of Speech, is somewhat inaccurate, it seems to me, in his strictures on The Pealm of Life. It says of that poem that "Mr. Longfellow represents it as quite probable that some person 'sailing o'er life's solemn main,' may be able to 'see footprints on the sands of time,' and take heart thereby. It has been suggested that to do so the person would require a very good glass, footprints on the sands being much easier observed by those who walk along the shore." The objection is an old one. I remember seeing it in Fraser's Magazine ten or twelve years ago. On the other hand, I have never seen it refuted, probably because none of the many who must have detected its obvious fallacy thought the matter worth the trouble of writing about. But as it is not without literary interest that critics should have made in succession what seems to me an inconceivable blunder, I trust that no apology is needed for bringing it to your notice. The briefest analysis of the lines will show the error:

"Footprints on the sands of time; "Footprints on the sands of time; "Footprints, that perhaps another, Seeing, shall take heart again."

What can be more evident than that it is the shipwrecked brother—shipwrecked on "sailing o'er life's solemn main," that is to see the footprints on the sands? Through all the want of precision in the poet's phrasing his idea is as apparent I am surprised that any one could have missed it. The true weakness of the metaphor, it seems to me, lies in the confusion of sands of time with sea of life. Life and time appear to be here synonymous, yet life can searcely be sea and shore, land and water, at

once. If the sea be life, the shore should properly be death. As it is, one is at a loss to know how the footprints could get into the sands, unless the printers were previously shipwrecked; so that no life can be sublime without a shipwreck, and, vice versa, shipwreck is a condition precedent for fame. They must be very peculiar sands too where footprints will endure, or water a very complaisant main that will leave them for the future encouragement of forlorn and shipwrecked brothers. The imagery, generally, of the Psaim of Life will stand no very close inspection. The fifth stanza, especially, your contributor would probably have found fitter for his purpose than the one he has chosen:

"In the world's broad field of battle,

"In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife."

It is not easy to imagine two situations where dumb, driven callle are more peculiarly out of place than in battle and bivouac, and it would be instructive to know in which of the two one is to "be a hero in the strifte." Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully,

To THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

SIR: You will confer a favor upon several of your readers by explaining the meaning and the origin of the use of the word "Present" as used following the address of a note delivered otherwise than by mail.

Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1867.

The term is probably a relic of the old custom, dating from ante-postal days, of beginning letters sent by a messenger with "To So-and-so, with these Presents, Greeting." Dropped in the case of mailed letters, it has been retained in that of those delivered by hand and a veryed idea has grown up that it signifies the ered by hand, and a vague idea has grown up that it signifies the residence of the person addressed in the same town with the writer. In the present order of things, the usage is purely a vulgarism, and has no meaning, except that a writer finding a blank space on his envelope, and, like nature, abhorring a vacuum, is impelled to fill it. We may add parenthetically in this connection, that queries in reference to matters of etiquette and social usages are within the province of the fashion papers and milliners' month-lies, and, as a general thing, will not be answered in this column. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROUND TABLE:

To the Editor of The Round Table:

Sin: Should "Cantab" see fit to try his experiment over again, varying the direction of pouring and manner of releasing the fluid, he may perhaps arrive at the same conclusion with myself, that the direction of the whirl is not uniform, but depends upon a foreign impulse.

Many of your readers will remember that a few years since

Many of your readers will remember that a few years since some gentleman created quite a sensation, among those curious in such matters, by a series of articles in the press of the day, allegting a new theory accounting for aerial and aqueous phenomena having the common element of axial rotation. Briefly, as I remember, he claimed three simple movements everywhere present, viz., polar air and water moving equator-ward, diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis, and vertical motion occasioned by disturbance of atmospheric and aqueous equilibrium. He further reasoned that all spontaneous whirls were but resultant movements from the simultaneous action of all these motions. The first two, it is well known, produce trade-winds. He used "Cantab's" riddle as an illustration of his theory, asserting that upon different sides of the equator they (the whirls) would turn in opposite directions. True or false, his theory was ingeniously elaborated; but I feel sure his illustration does not hold good.

A. W. S.

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CONTENTS OF No. 135,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

The Two Great Powers of the Future, European Travel, Summer Complaints, Child-Worship, Next Season's Amuseme Frankness, Figures of Speech.

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West Point.

REVIEWS:

A Budget of Essays. The Rona Pass,
The Bishop's Son, Ersilia, or The Ordeal, Jacques Bonneval,
Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East, BeetRoot Sugar and Cultivation of the Beet,
The Catholic World, The Westminster Review, London Society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Walt Whitman, Closed Churches.

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Bank Stock, :		4 4			ā		ě.	1,206,400	00
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